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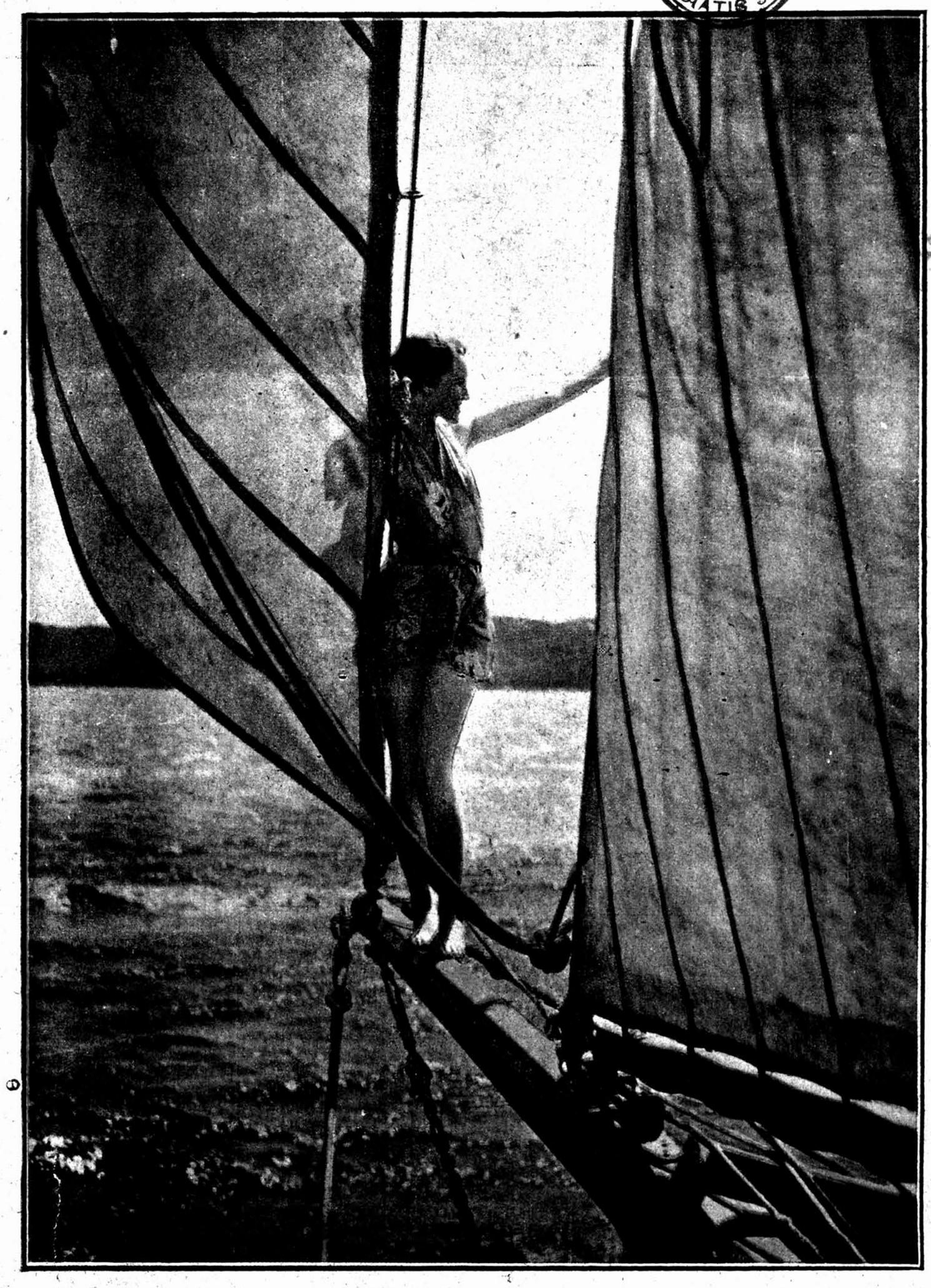
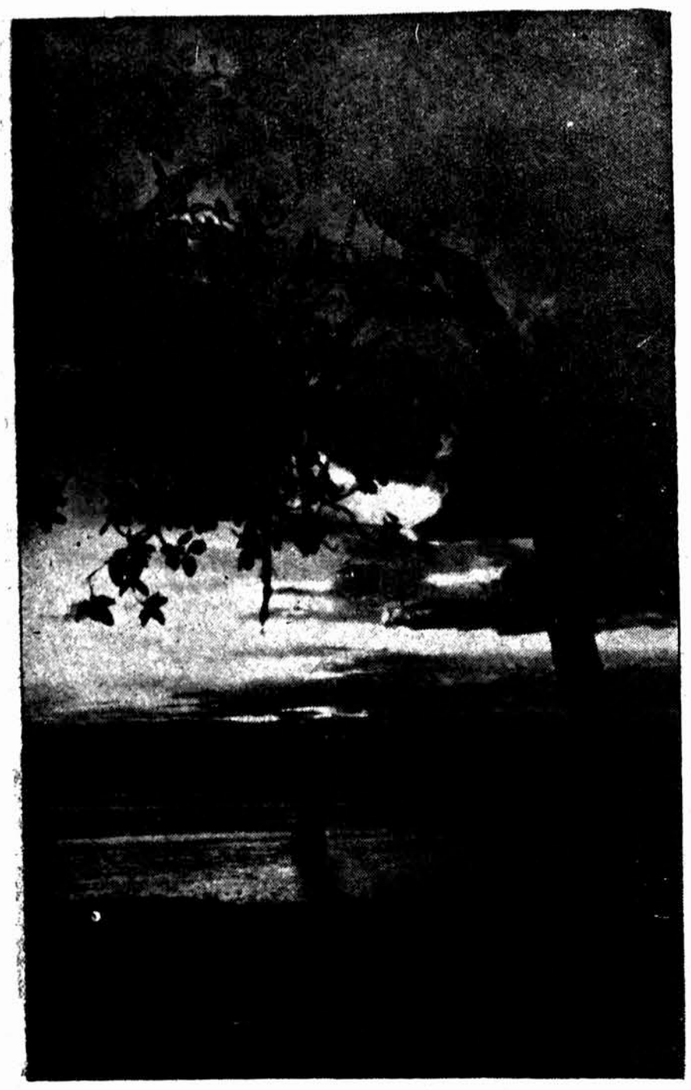
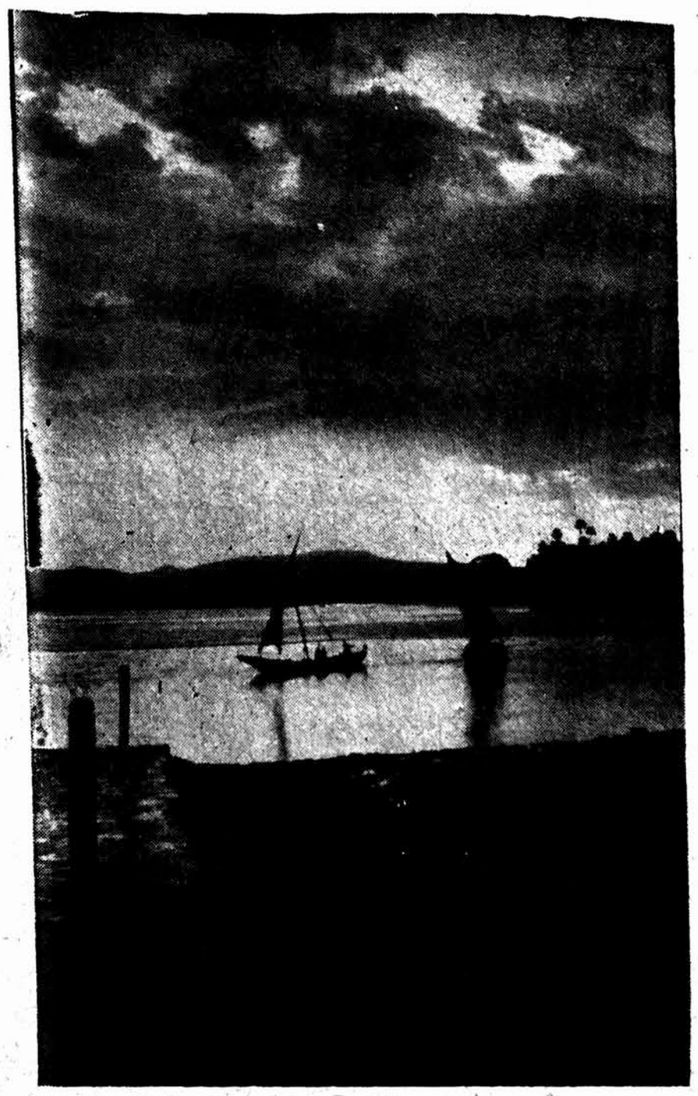


YOUTH AT THE PROW



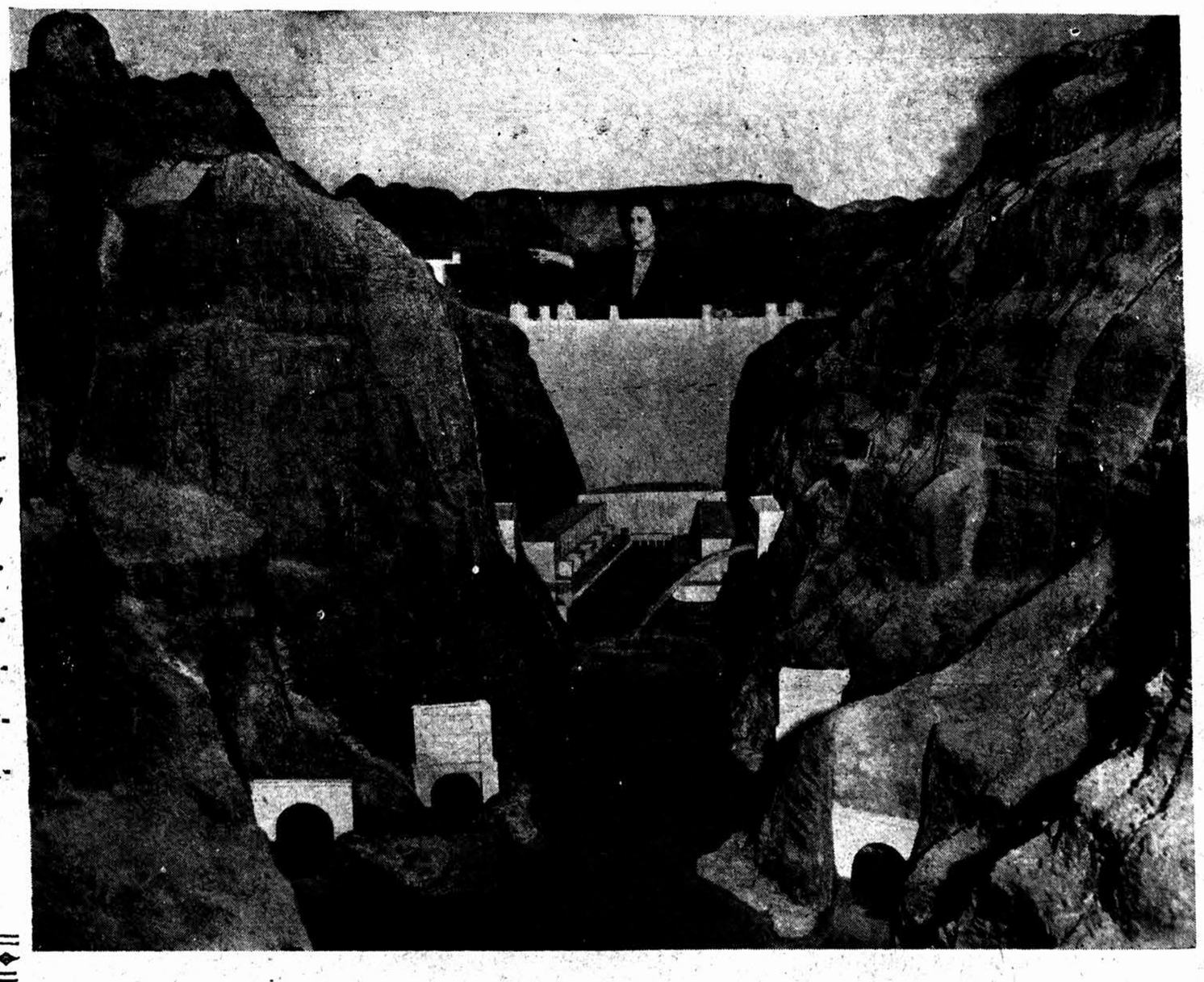
"Approaching Storm."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)

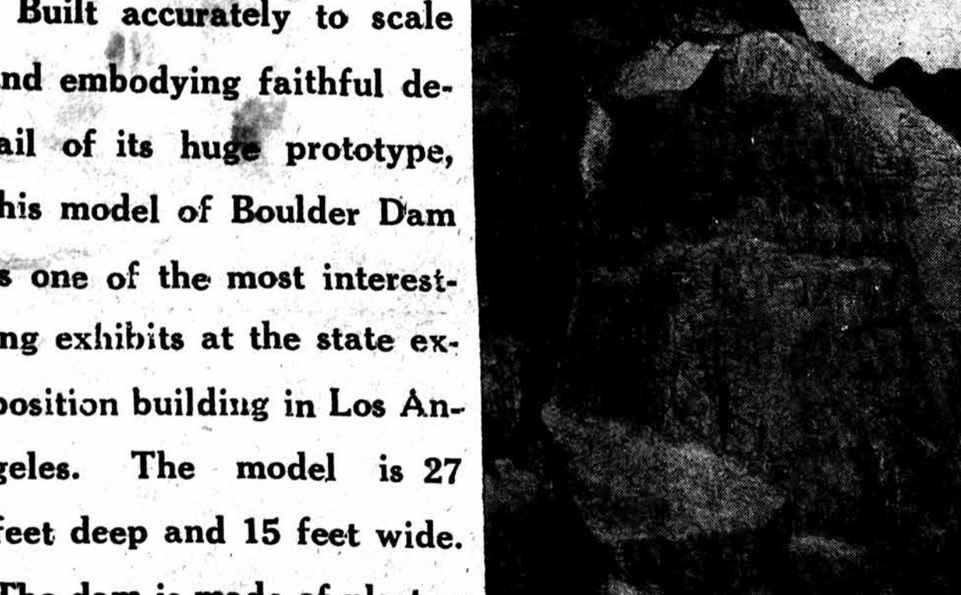
"Bondage."
(Posed by Manik Edekar of National Athletic League, Bombay.)



"After the Storm."
(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

Built accurately to scale and embodying faithful detail of its huge prototype, this model of Boulder Dam is one of the most interesting exhibits at the state exposition building in Los Angeles. The model is 27 feet deep and 15 feet wide. The dam is made of plaster. It took one year to construct it with the aid of Government contour and engineering charts.





Earthenware pots dug out of ruins of 1,500 years old University of Taxila in the Frontier Province.
(Photo by K. K. Ladia.)

Hollywood Film strikers on picketline, outside the famous Grauman's Chinese Theatre.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JUNE 13, 1937.

HOW THE CONTINENT WAS 'COMBED' FOR THE CORONATION

Scotland Yard Applies Sieve Of Finest Mesh To Every Port And Airport Of United Kingdom

(By FERDINAND TUOHY Author of "The Secret Corps", "Spies Social Register," and other revelations of the underworld).

Having served with distinction as an Intelligence Officer on all five fronts during the Great War, Mr. Tuohy has since devoted his attention to the constantly-waged battle between the forces of civil order and the underworld.

Never has the "Tight little isle" of England been tighther than for the time of the Coronation.

The reference is not to seasonable conviviality, but to a sieve of the finest mesh fitted by Scotland Yard to every port and airport in the United Kingdom. It was specially desirable that the country should be as free as humanly possible of all sorts of "bad characters" and dangerous allens at a time when all Britain was on parade and the world and his wife thronging it

On a Continent, admittedly at a low moral ebb and smouldering with anarchy and gangster mentality, a prospering and festive Britain has been so great a lure that she has been compelled to embark on an unprecedented campaign of self-protection by projection. Those domestic sieves have developed tentacles reaching out to every capital and to most foreign ports.

"Pin down alien suspects before they appear at Dover or Harwich or more skilfully chosen—some lesser port," was the order of the day. "Check up on them in their native lairs—trail them or pass them on. Don't lose touch."

So we see the Special Branch Installed abroad, more than fifty officers staying in fashionable hotels seeing the sights, carrying on like gladsome tourists—or so it would appear to their fellow guests. Alas. all police forces are not as lip-sealed as the British, and foreign "revelations" purporting to tell how Scotland Yard was on the watch, with some fantastic excursions into the ways of the Intelligence Service, have not been lacking.

Fortune has favoured them with the authoritarian States which control their own people so effectively. Nobody can leave Germany, Italy or Russia on the sly except with the utmost difficulty. These three countries cannot be counted out entirely but they are reckoned to be fairly watertight. Spain is another that did not cause much anxiety, and when the sea and frontier control was working, hardly a soul could leave it unnoticed.

International Contacts

But with the other European countries it was an entirely different story. What with all the refugees and stateless down-and-outs, many of them bitten with a violent hatred of all forms of constitutional rule, here was a problem that simply did not exist in 1911.

There was a genuine fear of a possible repetition of the Marseilles tragedy. Headquarters were relieved when one or two bigwigs whose lives are not too safe cried off from attendance at the Abbey, for such endanger other lives besides their own. Chiefly watched were France and Belgium, Central Europe and the Balkans. Switzerland, Holland and Scandinavia called for relatively little attention, although they were liable to be resorted to by undesirables for roundabout transit purposes.

Contact was made with the various foreign detective forces—the men of the Special Branch conferring with them and comparing information. Scotland Yard has its international black list and the Continental police forces have theirs. Among other things, they handed out biographies, police photographs, fingerprint records, details of their special types and methods of crime peculiar to their particular countries. Pictures and descriptions are communicated home to Britain's port control officers whose capacity for memorising is required to be prodigious.

When the rush days were on, thousands of excursionists landed, the bulk of them without passports—by special agreement. That was the time when undesirables reckoned to get past.

Six Classes Of Criminals

Just who might those be? They can be listed under six heads.

Firstly, the potential assasin, to cope with whom anarchist "nests" in Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary were closely watched, as were certain suspect refugee circles in Paris, Marseilles, Zurich and Brussels.

Only second for warding off is the spy. The Coronation, bringing delegates to the Imperial Conference and leading statesmen from all over the world, presented undue opportunities. It need not be laboured that there are more secrets in Britain to-day than ever before in history. But how to get into the country and stay there without arousing suspicion? Old England's Hindenburg line consisted of these coastal sieves with their tentacles.

Of late, certain countries have begun to exchange information about international spies—a significant departure denoting extreme confidence.

Thirdly, political agitators stepping in, not to harangue the crowds but to organise underground work for the future. Several such have been turned back. What happens is this. Someone on the black list boards a steamer at a foreign port. A priority call goes through to London, which at once warns the officers at the port of entry concerned, with the sequel that the undesirable is met and "invited to leave"

How many were warned off in this manner either at the ports or later in London or some provincial city, no one will ever know.

Opinions differ as to the composition of category four—whether it should be allotted to blackmailers, dope distributors, or white slavers. As the same individual frequently dabbles in all three pastimes, perhaps they can be taken together. They constitute a special danger in tempting times like those.

Blackmailers

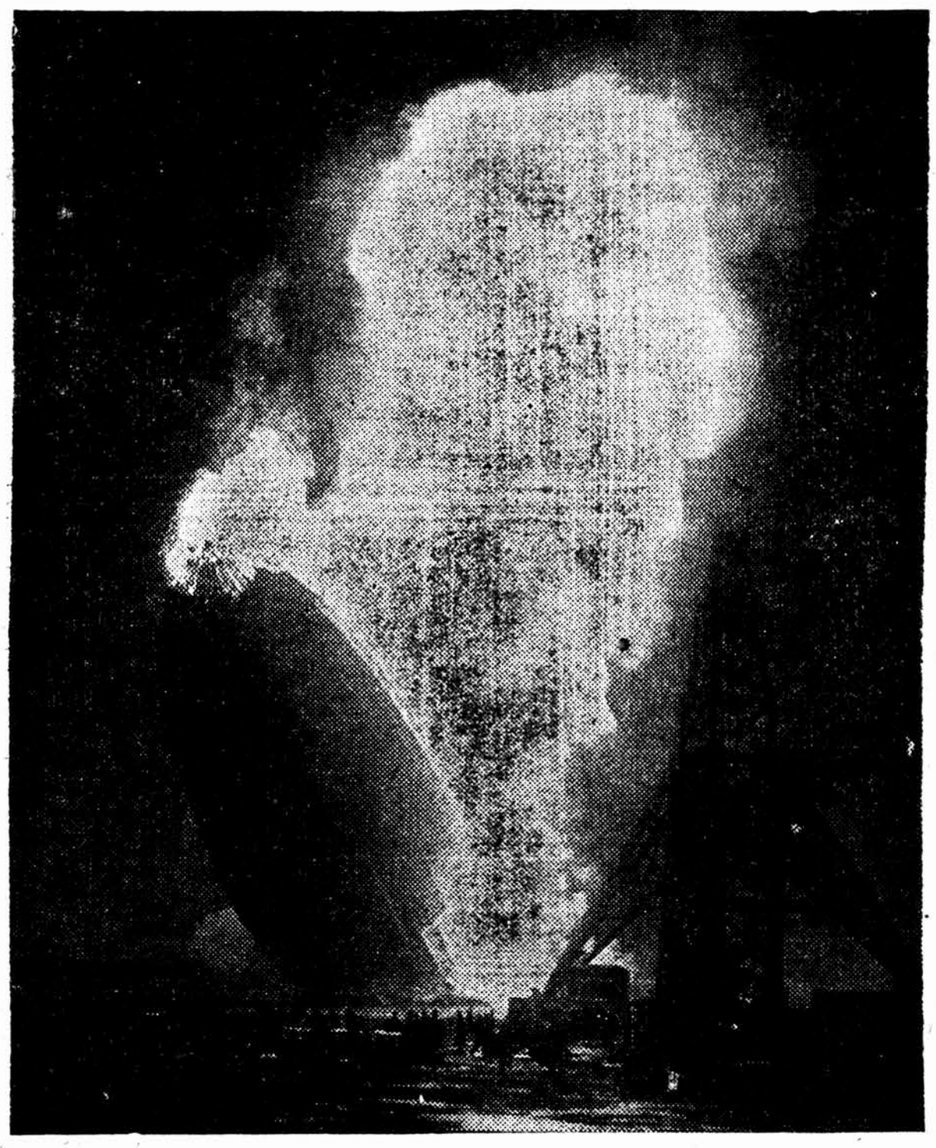
No doubt but that blackmailers are multiplying. The French have a name for them: "hommes de pression." And not only 'homes' either! It should be noted that blackmail is not regarded half as severely in other countries as it is in Britain. Indeed, it is often hard to say in some countries where "palm greasing" leaves off and "pression" begins. As for dope smuggling, it is idle to aver that this is being held in check.

Heroin, morphine and opium are being taken more than ever in Western Europe, thanks to secret factories functioning on the very edge of the opium fields in China, factories which, with their millionaire masters, were hounded out of Europe by the League of Nations. Whether wisely so, is another matter. Hemp dope (for cigarettes) hails mainly from the Near East. Cocaine from South America is now out of vogue: heroin is so much snappier.

A combine of over tw

(Continued on page

HINDENBURG'S FLAMING FINISH



With orange flames spouting from a gaping wound in its side, the pride of Germany's aircraft, dirigible "Hindenburg", is seen here plunging to the ground in front of the mooring mast at Lakehurst, New Jersey.

A Thought For The Day

"The doctrine of the Divi
Right of Kings has g
we do not intend to substi
the divine right of stat
no state has ever been w
of a free man's worshi

—MR. STANLEY BALD

Ball-Room Dancing And Morality

'Three Years In England" And "Fireesta" Answered

Below we publish Mr. M. C. Misra's reply to the criticism of his previous articles in the "England-Returned" controversy. We have already published Mr. Kureishy's rejcinder to his critics. And now, both sides having had a full opportunity to air their views, the controversy must end.

As the England Returned" controversy is still open in I may be permitted to make may views clearer. There was no necessity of doing this but for the evasive criticisms by "Three Years in England" and "Fireesta" —the latest two of the series. What struck me most in these two criticisms was the impression that these two persons had been trying to convert the main issues of my previous article into something suiting to their own purpose.

DANCING AND MORALS

"Three Years in England" seems to be older than me; I respect his age but certainly not the way which he has tried to impose it. And then age is no criterion when it comes to measuring the quality of one's sense. He views my opinion on the *dancing of women with male* strangers as "silly remarks" and he diagnoses in me a "peculiar intellectual 'myopia.' The remedy he prescribes is foreign travel. It is all so good of him. But India is a poor country and if "Three Years in England" were to advise all who are of my way of thinking to undertake foreign travel they can ill afford it. I may repeat, however, that the real point in my views was that the dancing of women with male strangers is detrimental to sex morals and morality. It was for Mr. "Three Years in England" to have only refuted my contention by putting forth the moral that he saw therein.

I now come to Mr. ('Or is she a Mrs. or Miss?') "Fireesta." Fireesta is not a whit less, though more liberal in words, distorting in his criticism than "Three years in England." While trying to be impressive with "Why shouldn't a woman exhibit the gifts bestowed on her by Mother Nature....." he fails to observe that he is ignoring mother nature herself. He proposes to "take rational view of things" and acts up to his proposal by advocating nudism as something beneficial and hygienic. I agree, but surely I cannot take him to mean that nudism should be encouraged season in and season out. It has its place and must be assigned one where it will work for the benefit of man and woman rather than work them up to physical wrecks by inciting their nature into unrestricted sexual indulgences.

"Fireesta" is obviously a victim of the impression that anything hidden arouses the greatest curiosity. But curiosity, let me point out, is genuine only when something is really hidden. In the case of man and woman there is nothing curious about or between them, each knows the other physically too well to allow for anything remaining unknown. This being so, I think it is a mere illusion with "Fireesta" that only physical contacts and naked display of their (man's and woman's) body would render sex-obsession disappear. Need I enquire if America and England where women have taken to transparent or 'thin' dresses have got relieved of the sins that existed when women used to dress opaquely? "Uncle Sham,"—that comprehensive treatment of the subject by Mr. K. L. Gauba is just the book I may recommend to "Fireesta" for enlightenment.

RESERVE AND COMMON SENSE

"Fireesta" betrays the utopian in him when he says "it is the business of the woman to know exactly where she should place the careers (?) of reserve." It is, but is she capable of it? My point in denouncing dancing was the physical contact of man and woman and especially the compromising way in which it is made. Putting his arm round her waist is allowed; where does then the reserve come? It is pure common sense that physical contact is the culmination in many cases and the beginning in the rest, of the animal attraction between the members of the opposite sexes.

I now take the "innocent" side of dancing. All actions of man are innocent so long as they are not animalised. One might as well ask here "Is man not an animal?" I submit he is, but a superior kind, superior in the sense that he is bestowed with foresight, he thinks and then acts, he has the power to limit his activities—the power that is denied to other animals. With these gifts by him is he justified in loosening the animal in him or in deliberately exciting it to its wild disposition?

"As for women, who do otherwise in their wantonness and vanity and greed of admiration, they deserve no consideration." that is how "Fireesta" excludes certain women and makes an exception of them. It is curious how "Fireesta" excludes certain women and makes an exception of them. It is curious how "Fireesta" could spare other women, however reserved and indiffrent at first of taking to vanity and greed of admiration if they were according to him, allowed unrestricted access to such entertainments as public dances and the like. Vanity and love of admiration, my friend forgets, are the fundamentals of a woman's existence as such. Proud inheritance as they are with a woman, is it by any means easy to deprive her of them?

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IRELAND'S LAST GOVERNOR GENERAL

Mr. Buckley's Pension For "Doing Nothing"

The Irish Free State Government has introduced a bill providing a pension for Mr. Donal Buckley, the former Governor-General, whose office was abolished in December. Mr. Buckley is to get a pension of £500 a year, a lump sum of £2,000, and certain other sums to cover the cost of winding up his establishment. Previous holders of the office, Mr. T. M. Healy and Mr. James MacNeill, received no pension.

Mr. Buckley was appointed in November, 1932. The legal salary of the office was £10,000 a year, subject to income tax. He took a salary of £2,000 a year, tax free, handing the rest back to the Exchequer. He played no part in public life, it being Mr. De Velera's intention to make the Governor-Generalship a complete cipher. As the "Irish Independent" puts it, Mr. Buckley received his salary "solely on the condition that he should do nothing, and, above all, that his shadow should not be allowed to cross the path of Mr. De Valera lest a delicate question of precedence might arise."

CLAIMANT TO BRITISH THRONE

Sixty-eight-year-old Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, direct descendant of Bonnie Prince Charles and regarded by Jacobites as Great Britain's lawful King, has appointed a Regent to represent him in England.

The Regent is middle-aged Captain Stuart Wheatly Crowe, of Brockenhurst, Hants, who is himself a descendant of Stuart kings, and founder of the Royal Stuart Society.

Mr. Tom Bazalgette, of Panmuir-road, S.W., A.D.C to the Regent, and descendant of James II. of England and James IV. of Scotland, said to a Sunday Express representative yesterday:—

"The Regent will not officially recognise the Coronation of King George VI., but there is no question of disloyalty to the present reigning House."

Prince Ruppreche was some years ago received at Buckingham Palace.—"Sunday Express."

ARAB RULERS' FAMILY PARTY

A Remarkable Gathering In London

A family gathering of all the distinguished Arabs who have come over here for the Coronation was held in the Hyde Park Hotel during Coronation week. All kinds of this gifted race were present—Arabs from the desert, from the mountains, from the valleys. And remarkably happy they seemed together, says the London correspondeit of the "Manchester Guardian."

The party was a revelation of the distance which the Arabian Peninsula has within the last few years travelled towards unity of feeling. Not only are the various States in harmony with each other —States which, like Iraq Transjordan, Saudi Arabia, and the Yemen, were only recently at virtual war with one another have composed their differences, —but they are also united in regarding Great Britain as their friend

The newly formed "Arab Society in Britain" had organised the meeting. There was in these *Arab rulers' welcome no diplomatic* reserve. Extremely dignified though they were in their Arab garments, one could not but be impressed with their pleasure at being together in London. "They" say the Arab never smiles. "They" should have been present this afternoon.

Indrajal

The Indian Juggler And His Basket Of Tricks

(BY G. ANNAJI RAO, M.A., B.L)

The Indian Juggler is a quaintly dressed man of the wandering tribes. He wears a dhoti or sometimes a "lungi" of soiled linen, a less soiled vest and a patched string-up of clothes, which though infinitely dirty, in nevertheless worn in graceful style round the head and serves him for a turban. He holds in his left hand the loose end of a knapsack thrown over his shoulder. Round his left thumb is a string, at the far end of which walks an equally quaintly dressed performing monkey. He holds in his right hand a switch cane at which the monkey is ever alertly casting its fearful eyes. The knapsack is a receptacle of various odds and ends with which he performs his minor tricks to arouse the interest of his audience from the commencement of the proceedings.

You will observe that the performer's eyes are nothing if not penetratingly keen and alert as well as attractive. His smile disarms criticism and shows that he is out to please his audience. The smile with which he ventures his request for a chance to display his powers is charming and few having the means to reward him can withstand his insinuating offer. If a denial is sometimes given by the person so addressed, it is because that person is either himself too poor to act the patron or his superstition makes him afraid of permitting the juggler inside his compound.

"Tamasha Saheb?" he asks at the threshold of each house. An art for which the dangling prize of the Magic Circle is being advertised from London to Peru, goes abegging in the South Indian towns. Nevertheless, one in a hundred of the householders is sometimes condescending and courageous enough to patronise these vagabonds who are content to remain as such and, would not exchange places with the millionaires of the West. When the "tamasha" is permitted to be held in any private compound to the great joy of the youngsters of either sex, the latter squat forthwith on the bare earth at a respectable distance from the performing troupe and so as not to impede the view of the patron and his household members, who may be viewing it from a safe distance.

A PRELIMINARY DIALOGUE

Then the woman in the troupe beats a triumphant peal on her drum and stops.

"I am now going to give the audience and our benevolent patron the grandest tamasha they have ever seen," the performer tells the woman.

'Do it without boasting," taunts the woman "what is it after all that you can do, besides polishing off heaps of rice?"

"I can perform magic", he says, "I can make things appear and disappear".

"So can I", she taunts him. "I can make ladoos appear in my hand and then disappear after they once reach my mouth."

Roars of laughter from the crowd and even from the patron's household at this sally.

"Suppose I make mangoes from out of season?" he asks.

"It must be a late variety of mango! You must have come here after seeing a late-in-season tree yielding fruit and want us to believe it magic. Our audience is too clever for that."

"Nay woman," he protests, "look here! what is this?" and he produces a mango stone.

"Vahavva —vahavva —vahavva", she taunts again, "it is only a mango stone. There is no magic in showing us a mango stone."

"But I can make a plant from it and make it blossom forth and put forth fruit, fruit that we can eat, madam, and sweet fruit too."

"O yes, in about ten years, and he wants us all to wait here till then to watch the fruit grow! Vahavva —vahavva— vahavva!" and a peal on the drum shows her contempt for the mere idea of it, and the audience laugh sheepishly, though they know there is something behind her taunting challenge.

"Nay, I can make the fruit grow before your eyes!" he assures them all round and there is now a triumphant peal on the drum as the woman says, "That would be splendid if true, vahavva, vahavva, vahavva; but don't go on boasting, do it and let all the "meherbans" know that we are the masters of magic arts."

THE MANGO TRICK

Then follows a feat which is as wonderful and mysterious as the famous Rope Trick. All the explanations offered by those who have seen the trick performed are as impossible of belief as the trick itself. Let me, however, describe it as accurately as possible as when I saw it done before me a number of times.

The performer is seated on the bare ground under the open sky in the compound of a bangalow. His audience is seated in a semicircle in front of him, at a distance of about ten feet,—they dare not venture nearer. The crowd at its best will be about a hundred or more—all seated on the bare ground and behind them are seated the patron and the members of his household on chairs and benches to ensure a better view. Perhaps a policeman from the local chowki is called in to keep a watchful eye, while the patron's own durwans help in keeping order.

Behind the performer is the woman droning at the drum. The knapsack carried by the conjuror is at his feet. The basket of which more anon and which the woman usually carries, is near by. The performing goat or monkey is tied to a tree and is for a time neglected. The boy-chela furtively watches his master's eye to obey his slightest behest

"Look on this mango stone," the performer calls on the audience and beckons to the chela who takes it round for all to see. They all sheepishly shake their heads and the chela returns it to the master

A tin bucket is then produced and some mud or earth taken from the ground is filled in it. The bare stone, with not a single dangling root round it is again held up for all to see and then buried in the mud-earth within the bucket. The mango seed being thus sown, it is watered in front of all. A little doll is then taken out of the conjuring basket and kept near the bucket.

"What is that?" asks the patron.

'It is the god of conjurors," is the reply "It is with his help that we perform the trick", and a ceremonious bow to the idol follows.

THE GOD OF CONJURORS

This doll is about the height of 12 to 15 inches and about the thickness of a pint bottle. The doll is made to stand close to the bucket. The audience is hushed. Even the woman ceases her incessant beating on the drum, when the conjuror goes through the form of a prayer to the idol.

A piece of dirty cloth is then thrown over the bucket as well the idol and the conjuror spends some time (say, two to three minutes) beneath this cloth. What transpires beneath the cloth, the audience cannot see. Shortly after, the performer emerges and takes out his reed-pipe and plays a queer tune like that of a serpent-dancer, while walking round the bucket and the idol, both of which, however, are still covered by the cloth. Often I have seen the performer walking backwards and taking three rounds and rarely forward. The woman then strikes a slow and monotonous beat on the drum. After walking thus with measured tread three times round the bucket and the idol to the tune of the reed instrument and the measured beat on the drum, the performer removes the cloth. The gaping crowd are astounded to behold two mango leaves sprouting above the moist earth in the bucket, whereon was put the mango seed!

"He has but buried two fresh mango leaves in the earth, 'meherbans,' and is merely fooling you." says the woman, voicing the doubts of the audience.

The conjuror without a word takes out the young plant with great care along with the seed and the growing roots, from the moist earth. Two tiny leaves sprouting out of a tinier stem growing from the split seed appear, and the roots dangling beneath show signs of normal growth. The audience appear satisfied and ask him to proceed. The drum now beats a triumphant peal as the conjuror restores the sapling to the earth in the bucket and tenderly presses it into its place. Again he disappears behind the cloth, spends a little more time with his idol and the contents of the bucket and then emerges to repeat the musical march three times round the bucket and the idol. When for the second time he opens the objects to the public gaze, the sapling has grown to a plant about a cubit high and is actually flowering and has put forth a berry!

The plant is now grown with roots too deeply embedded in the earth and mud. But the flowers and the tender berry are visible. The audience rub their eyes and their doubts are again voiced by the woman with the drum

THE FINAL MIRACLE

"Don't believe him, "meherbans,' he is a mere cheat and swindler. If what he says is true, ask him to produce a ripe fruit also!"

"Very well" says the conjuror" I shall now give the "meherbans" a real mango fruit to eat."

And the third time the same ceremony is repeated. When next the cloth is removed and the man stands up to claim his reward, there is indeed a substantially grown up stem giving out two branches and on one branch appears a luscious mango—whose colour and side both proclaim it fit to eat!

"Vahavva, vahavva, vahavva-re-vahavva!" applauds the woman as she beats a triumphant peal on the drum at the culmination of the performance, when a shower of pice pours down on the cloth which is in the meanwhile spread on the ground by the chela, in obedience to a sign from his master

As members of the higher castes will not eat from his hand, the conjuror takes the the mango from its prematurely yielding plant and offers it to one of the durwans, to be cut into small slices for distribution. Such as dare eat of this magic fruit taste it. "It tastes as good as any other mango grown out of season:

A CLOSELY GUARDED SECRET

Lest the audience raise any doubts as to the real growth of the plant from the seed, the performer now removes the plant from the bucket and shows the far more strengthened roots and the split mango seed from which the plant emerged to have a brief span of life. To suppose that all these roots and stems and flowers and fruit were brought in and attached to the seed and made to look like growth within that short space of time is as unbelievable as the magic feat itself. I would rather believe that these conjurors know the art of hastening the natural growth of a plant from its seed. If the world only knew the secret of this art, there should not be any famine anywhere on earth, as corn could be grown to order in the course of an hour or less! But the secret is closely guarded and not even the wealth of a Midas has yet succeeded in tempting the Indian Conjuror from breaking the vow he made to his master when learning from him this wonderful feat.

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Origin Of Numerals

An Interesting Study In Their Social Significances

The teachers of mathematics realise that their discipline is full of excitement and romantic interest and that if properly presented it can hold the attention of a youthful mind wandering off to the baseball field. A pamphlet entitled "Numbers and Numerals", by Professor David Eugene Smith, historian of mathematics, and Professor Jekuthial Ginsburg, is one of the signs and portents that make us think thus, remarks a writer in "New York Times". The Mathematics Teacher, official organ of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics, sponsors the publication, first of a promised series of monographs that ought to send the blood of life coursing through a subject that is usually regarded as dull.

As this jaded mind read "Numbers and Numerals" it was impressed with the deep social significance of counting. Here some facts are dug out to let the readers of this page preen themselves on belonging to so advanced a stage in human evolution as ours.

It is probable that man learned to count with the aid of his fingers. Our word "digit" indicates as much. So it is natural that in some languages counting on a fairly large scale is still done by tens and twenties—multiples of five. To this day "four twenties" (quatre vingt) means "eighty" in French, and "ninety" becomes "four twenties and ten". And in archaic English we have "the days of man's life are threescore years and ten."

The names of numbers from one to ten are very similar in all languages, a fact that has given scientists who study human origins much to think about. "Six" for example, is "six" in French, 'sechs' in German, "sex" in Latin, "hex" in Greek. How did this come about? As might be expected, the philologists trace the words back to Sanskrit.

Written numbers or numerals were invented to keep books. A single vertical or horizontal stroke stands for one; two strokes for two. Connect the two strokes and you get something that easily becomes our 2. And so with three (three horizontal strokes connected at the right ends to avoid lifting a stylus from a tablet).

The philologists have done some fine work in clarifying the origin of numerals. In fact, it is possible to write a fairly good history of business just by studying the way in which our numerals originated.

THE ROMAN ABACUS

Language also tells us how our methods of computation originated. Take our word "calculate". It comes from "Calculus"—Latin for "bead". Go into the museums and sure euough you find a Roman abacus—beads in fives and tens on horizontal rods. An abacus is still one of the simplest and best of adding machines. Every Chinese laundry has one.

Fractions bothered the ancients. The teachers in the Egyptian temple schools of 1700 B.C. wrote the fractions 2/43 thus:

1/42, 1/86, 1/129, 1/301.

That is, the sum of these unit fractions (numerators all 1's) equals 2/43.

On the whole, the ancients were inclined to dodge fractions by giving special names to parts of various measures. We do the same when instead of "one foot and five twelfths" we say "one foot and five inches." Astronomers avoid the difficulty by using degrees, minutes and seconds. They taught us to write 3 hrs. 10 min. 30 sec. instead of 3 hrs. 1/6 hr. and 1/12/ hr.

There is a whole chapter, too, on numerology—what the editor calls "one of the last absurdities that have come down to us in relation to the numbers of to-day." Even two thousand years ago it was an old trick to discover ability by giving values to the letters of a name. "Numbers and Numerals" gives this example:

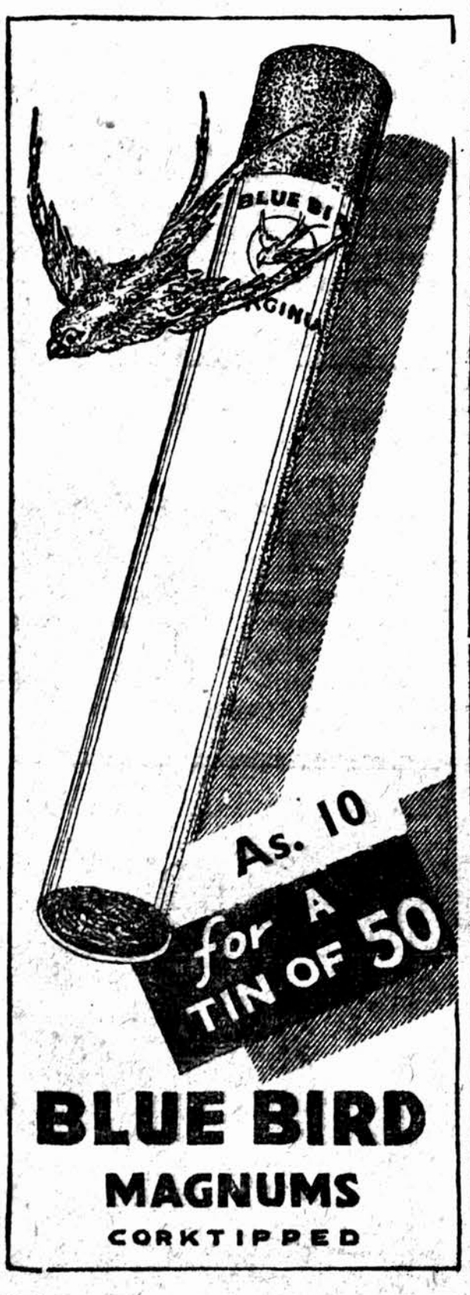
J O H N
10 plus 70 plus 8 plus 50 equals 138
B I L L
2 plus 10 plus 30 plus 30 equals 72

On this basis Bill makes so poor a numeral showing that he must be regarded as a low form of human life. But when he calls himself William his score jumps to 521. (The letters are given the Greek values. Since there is no "W" in Greek we have to substitute upsilon, which has a value of 400.)

Why is there luck in odd numbers? Because odd numbers were masculine and heavenly; even numbers were feminine and earthly. So intelligent a man as Plato believed that "the gods below should receive everything in even numbers."

The numbers 1 to 12 always had a mystic significance. Especially important were 3, 5 and 7, and for no other reason than that they are prime numbers (not divisible by any number but 1 and themselves). That's why we call for three instead of two cheers, why tridents have three tines, why the number 3 plays so important a part in the Bible and the ritual of the Church, why the days in the week are seven, why stars have five points.

We hope that "Numbers and Numearls" is read in many schools. It ought to make the mathematical hour of the classroom something to be looked forward to.



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NO MORE "EX-ENEMY"

The British Legion, at the concluding session of the annual conference last month decided that the word 'ex-enemy' should cease to be used in correspondence from headquarters. and that the name of the country referred to should be used inst ad.

THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

Yone Noguchi Takes An Optimistic View

The present international situation reminds me of the time twenty-five years ago, when we were asked to choose between an energy-civilization, based on power, and a morality-civilization based on a cosmic law of harmony, writes Mr. Yone Noguchi, the well-known Japanese poet, in the "New Republic." A truly great society cannot be one that turns back upon itself and tears itself to pieces. For many years, we Japanese have been reading English books describing a democratic civilization developed step by step on liberal, even ethical, principles. The outstanding quality of such a civilization must be its power to survive, regulated by its own sense of honour, conscious of its responsibility for humanity. A nation that seeks harmonious development. even under difficult circumstances, will not become a victim of wild dreams or self-indulgence. Japan will be heavily indebted to such a democratic civilization as that of America if it manages to avoid ruthless ambition and materialism, and to remain safely on the middle path between fascism and communism. It is certainly a mistake to think that Japan is now embarked on a fascist course.

The world at present is badly confused; following a safe path is a matter of momentous importance. Material interests hamper the effort to maintain mental equilibrium. Nevertheless, it can be done. One cannot comment on the comparative merits of authoritarian government and democracy without at the same time pointing out that each country has its own special problems and must find its own way in the light of history. If the national spirit remains secure, I see no reason why, for the individual, security and freedom should be incompatible. Look forward with hope, believe in the future.

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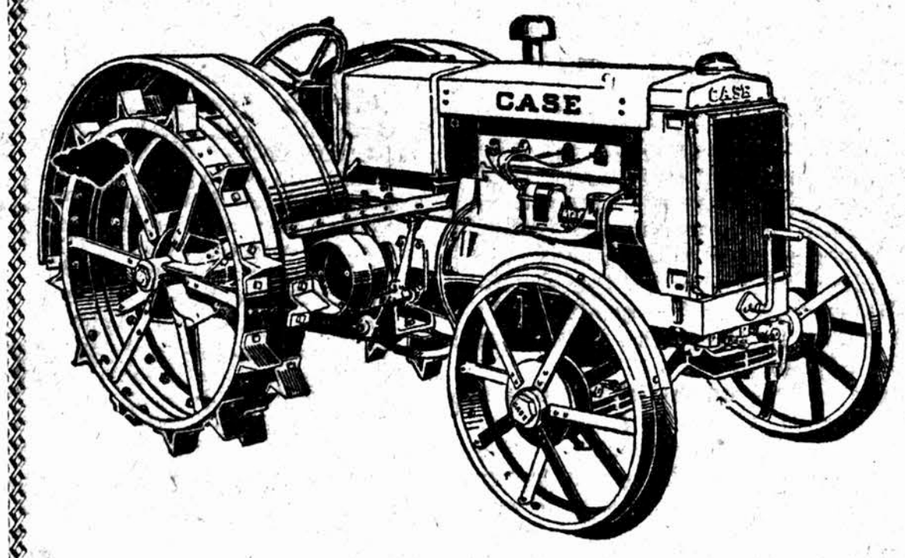

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MOSCOW "MICKEY'S" SIX WIVES

Moscow Zoo has a musical mouse. It sings softly, morning, noon and night, and has become a great favourite. But as mice do not live for ever, the authorities have provided the mouse with six wives in the hope that the singing may prove to be in the family.

The mouse has been transferred to special apartments in the Moscow State University and is being observed with almost as much interest as the Dionne Quins.

It is to be hoped that one of the wives is a Japanese waltzing mouse, for a Russo-Japanese song-and-dance mouse would surely be very valuable to the cause of international harmony.

FATHER DIVINE FOUND NOT GUILTY

Father Divine, New York's Negro gospeller, who is called 'God' by thousands of his followers, walked from the court room with three of his Harlem 'angels' a free man, last month.

The charge against him, "felonious assault" and stabbing a writ-server, Harry Green, at Divine's 'Kingdom'—a large brick house in Harlem. the New York Negro quarter—was dismissed.

This was the result of a failure of witnesses to identify the four people alleged to have taken part in the assault.

Green told the Court that he was beaten and stabbed. A colleague, he said, had served a writ on Divine while he was delivering a sermon to a large gathering of his 'angels'.

A hundred 'angels' were scattered among the crowd in court, but made no demonstration when the charge against Divine was dismissed.

A Spiritualist Goes On Tour

Strange Phenomena Experienced During A Trip To Northern India

By V. D. Rishi,B.A., LL.B.

The spread of Spiritualism is greatly facilitated by the extensive tours which we have to undertake from time to time. The sympathisers of this knowledge are eagerly waiting to meet us in several big cities, and we feel it a duty to visit them as often as convenient. With this object we went to Delhi in February and could meet our friends in the city as well as in the neighbouring places. They came to see us from long distances, and it was a pleasure for us to meet old and new friends. Among other places there were visitors from Aligarh, Agra, Hathras, Lahore, Rasul and Kursunda. Seances were held with all and they could get immense consolation and conviction through the experiments.

Clue To Treasure

In a seance at Delhi the disciple of a departed Guru could get some clue regarding some hidden treasure which was believed to have been left by the spirit. Although the essential object of Spirit communication is to bring consolation to bereaved persons and to demonstrate the existence of the next world we have to allow such questions out of deference to the wishes of the sitters.

A gentleman who was murdered under mysterious circumstances told his relatives the story of the crime and mentioned the persons who were connected with it. Such instances are sometimes reported in Spiritualistic literature, and the Spirit of Irene, gives a detailed account of such tragic cases.

"I Am Asking Mr. Rishi"

It seems that the departed persons are sometimes surprised to find that there is a way to communicate with the living. In a seance in Calcutta a spirit quite unexpectedly asked "How did you come to know of this way of communication?" It was thought that the question was addressed to his relative in the circle. But the mystery was solved when he said "I am not asking you. I am asking Mr. Rishi". The knowledge seems strange to them as the various modern discoveries in physical sciences. He was satisfied when the matter was explained to him.

The weight of the seance table is an important factor in giving indications. The heavier it is the more difficult it becomes for the communicating spirit to raise it. Greater mediumistic power is needed under such circumstances, and several times there is a delay in getting the necessary indication, or it is not so clear as on other occasions. In a seance in Calcutta a Bengali lad while communicating with his father said "I am disgusted with this table". The same spirit while experimenting with a lighter table gave distinct tilts and indicated his feelings by violent movement of the table.

The success of a seance usually depends upon the sympathy of the sitters. If they be hostile or sceptical the chances of getting good communications are very remote. The mental attitude of the sitters cannot be perceived by any outward signs. However honest and sincere they may profess to be, it is physically impossible to know what thoughts they really entertain. In a seance in Calcutta a gentleman while professing to be sincere was, as he himself admitted, giving counter suggestions while the messages were being received. No wonder then that he failed to get good results and his friends were very sorry for having brought him to the seance.

The Letter Next Week

Although the essential object of spirit communication is not divination, the messages regarding future sometimes remarkably prove true. In a seance in Calcutta a European gentleman was told by his spirit wife that he would get the letter from his son next week. He was in England and the father had not heard from him any thing for several months. To his great satisfaction the letter did come next week as foretold by his wife. It must have been in transit and the lady might have known beforehand about it.

The indifference of well-known persons towards this knowledge is one of their reasons which hinders its spread. Still occasionally we meet with some individuals who care to attend these experiments. Swami Sarvanand of Belur Math in Calcutta once accompanied the inmates of the Math who had come to us for a seance. One of the ladies was anxious to have talks with her daughter who had passed away several years ago. She could get convincing proofs about her survival through automatic writing in Tamil which was her mother-tongue. Swamiji seemed greatly impressed by what he saw and it is hoped that he will devote more attention towards this subject.

No Riddles, Please!

It is often observed that well-known persons are eager to communicate on passing over to the next world. The apathy of the living makes them helpless in the matter and they usually respond when proper attempts are made to converse with them. A gentleman who was widely known in Nagpur during his life-time was invoked under our guidance by his relatives in Calcutta. He promptly responded and stated that he came to know about the call as his relatives were thinking about him previously. He gave valuable advice to his grandson regarding his earthly affairs. It seems very impolite when after all possible evidence regarding his identity had been given he was asked puerile test questions by the sitters. They will do well to bear in mind what one spirit, in reply to such a question and said, that we are here to educate tnd elevate and not to solve riddles.

Among Those Present

A very pleasant function was held at Sriyut Ranjan Sen's residence, when the sympathisers of this cause were invited for a tea-party. A discourse was delivered on the occasion, and Rai Saheb H. S. Mukherjee, Sjt. R. C. Pandit of Patna, and Sjt. R. Sen also addressed the meeting.

Some of our spirit-friends were also present at the meeting and we were told by Subhadrabai next morning that she, Oka and a few other friends had come there.

During our stay we could witness the phenomenon of involuntary trance at a gentleman's house. A girl in the family used to be in state of unconsciousness which the doctors regarded as hysteria. She used to remain in that condition for about three hours, perform Shivapuja, and write some message. After returning to normal condition for about three hours, she could remember nothing and was never told anything about it. The family was greatly worried over the matter and consulted one of their spirit friends. The elevated entity advised that Gayatri Japa should be performed in his presence by a qualified Brahmin when the trouble commences. Next day the instructions were partly followed, and strange as it may seem, the control was mild and of less duration.

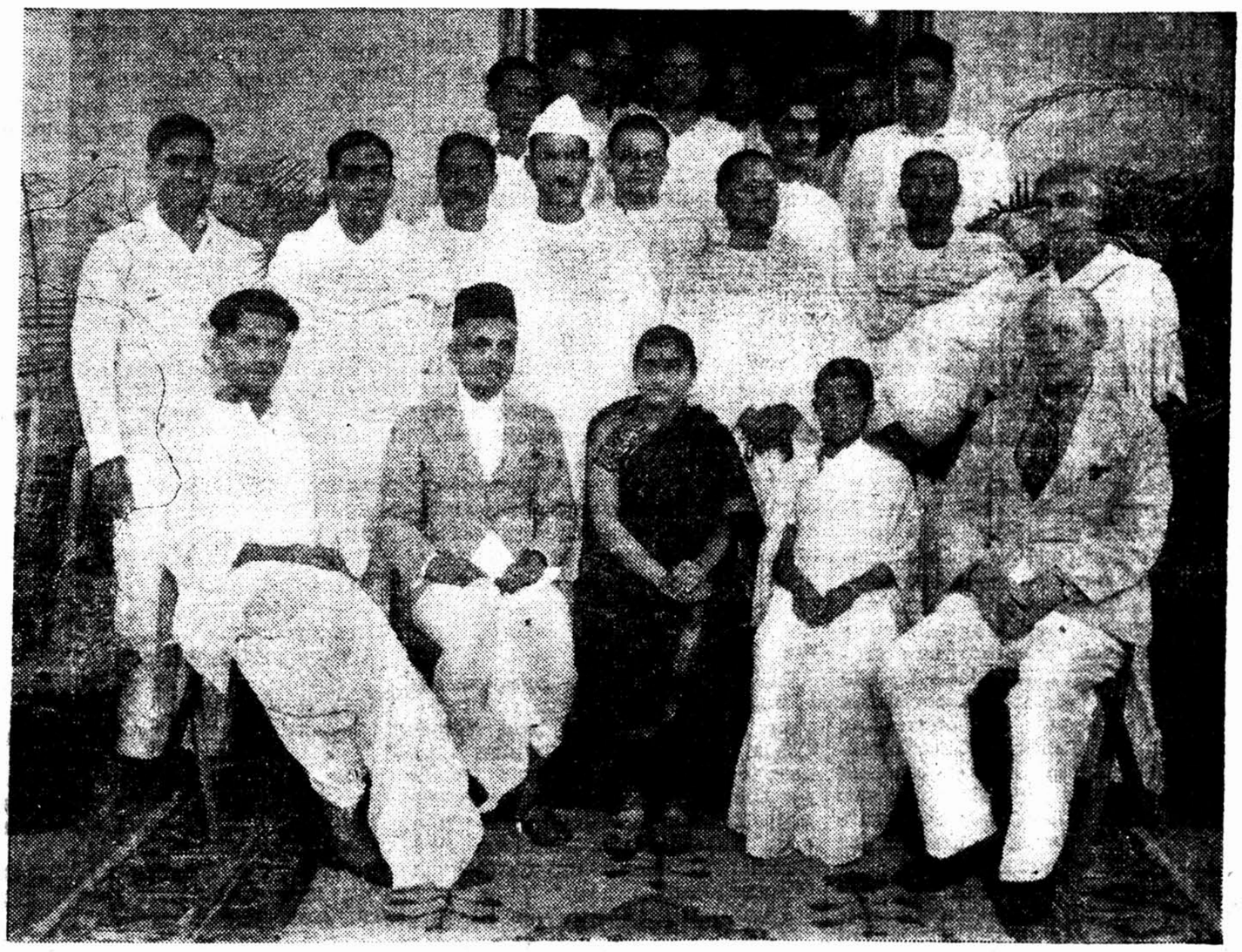
On one occasion we had the pleasure of conversing with Oka, our spirit Guide, when he unexpectedly manifested and communicated in his characteristic way. It is fairly well-known that he loves Bombay and seldom visits other places. He inquired when we are coming back to Bombay and suggested an early return.

A gentleman at Bhatpara is under the impression that his relatives in spirit-world were always with him and prevented other spirits from communicating with him. Previous experiments made in his absence showed that he was not justified in holding the view. In a seance held in his presence, his father was invoked when he explained the point. Subhadrabai also who was present on the occasion confirmed his father's statements. But it seemed that the gentleman was not satisfied by the explanation and is still under the same impression. One should not be dogmatic about one's views and calmly consider the experiences obtained through other channels.

Even Spirit Wants Medicines

A medical practitioner who recently succeeded in getting messages was once told by a spirit friend that the latter was hurt and suggester homoepathic treat-

(Continued on Page 34)



Group photograph of members and sympathisers of the Indian Spiritualist Society taken at Calcutta at the tea party given to Mr. and Mrs. Rishi (second and third from left, front row) by Mr. Ranjan Sen (extreme left). On the extreme right is Mr. J. L. Winterton.

Tuberculosis In Ancient India

Vedic Literature Is Full Of References To And Charms Against Fell Disease

(BY DR. D. V. S. REDDY.)

"It is an interesting pursuit to trace the history of what one might call the knowledge of evolution of any individual disease... ..... It is difficult, probably impossible, to place one's finger on the point of time which synchronizes with the knowledge that Tuberculosis is one item in the long category of human afflictions." (Prof. John Fraser-Article on Tuberculosis in "A Short History of some Common Disease".)

An enquiry into the antiquity and natural history of the disease in the Orient is suggested by the publication of some recent monographs on the history of tuberculosis in the West. Dr. Gerald B. Webb has added a small volume to the "Cleo Medica Series" presenting a collection of facts connected with the medical views on tuberculosis from the dawn of history to the present day. As a reviewer has pointed out, the bizzare remedies and loathsome concoctions more related to magic and mythology than to commonsense occupy a large share in ancient and medieval medicine.

Tuberculosis In Egypt And Greece

The history of the disease as usually presented may be briefly summarised Egyptian antiquities afford many links with the pathology of the past based on the evidence which mummification affords That tuberculosis did exist in Egypt has been authentically proved by Smith and Ruffer, who described tuberculosis of the vertebra, the typical Pott's disease in the body of a Mummy of the 21st dynasty (Circa 1000 B.C.) The only reference to anything suggestive of tuberculosis in ancient Egyptian writings is believed to occur in Papyrus Ebers where mention is made of cervical swellings associated with parsinis. Mosaic code, and the Christian Bible have no reference even vaguely suggestive of tuberculosis. Professor Fraser agrees with Garrison that Israelites were protected against tuberculosis by the arid air of their native countries. There is however an interesting story in the Talmad where reference is made to caseous nodules in the lungs of animals. The two great classics of Greek literature Iliad and Odessy, interspersed with gossip on medical topics contain nothing which can even remotely suggest tuberculous disease. It is only in the writings of "The Father of Medicine" Hippocrates (462-377 B.C.) that several references to the disease occur. The disease does not occupy a leading place in that classic age and Hippocratic writing do not give this disease much prominence. The Physician of Cos describes Phthisis and comments upon Gibbespie associated with adhesions of lung and wrote on glandular diseases, describing scrofula. Galen gives a detailed description of the different forms of the disease, alludes to the evidence of its infective nature and even suggests that the disease should be treated by a milk diet and climatic therapy of sea voyage and high altitudes. Medical literature of the Byzantine period has only a few references that suggest phthisis, characterised by cough and intermittent pyrexia. Even before the rise of the famous school of Salerno and the advent of Constantine Africanus from the heart of Arabian Civilization, Alexander of Tralles and Avenzoa of Cardova recommended the use of milk.

Tuberculosis In Vedic Age

The human skeletons found in the excavations at Mohenjodaro and Harappa (3250 to 2750 B.C.) have not been probably examined and reported upon for any evidences of tuberculosis of the spine in the manner Elliot Smith and others did in the case of the skeletal remains of Ancient Egypt. India can show no ancient scrolls or papyrie recording diseases and medicine. But the Vedas, particularly the Rig Veda and Atharva Veda which may be taken as the veritable treasure houses of the earlier records of tradition and history of the Aryan race contain references and even descriptive phrases and occasionally associated symptoms suggesting the existence of a disease characterised by wasting, fever, cough and other symptoms now recognised to be the essential clinical features of the disease.

In Rig Veda whose composition is acknowledged to be not later than 1500 B.C., there is a Hymn (Book 10, Hymn 161) which is described in the Index as a Hymn for the cure of a disease called Raja-Yakshma. This word has been translated by Scholars like Zimmer, Laumann and Griffith as Consumption.

"For life I set the free by this oblation, from the unknown decline and from Consumption."

There is another Hymn (Book 10 Hymn 163) which is a charm for the cure of Yakshma or Phthisis.

"From both thy nostrils from thine eyes, from both thine ears and from thy chin.

Forth from thy head and brain and tongue I drive thy malady away.

From the neck-tendons and the neck, from the breastbones and from the spine.

From shoulders, upper, lower arms, I drive thy malady away.

From viscera and all within, forth from the rectum, from the heart.

From kidneys, liver and from spleen, I drive thy malady away.

From every member, every hair, disease that comes in every joint.

From all thyself, from top to toe, I drive thy malady away."

Griffith refers to Ragozin's comment that ancient Indians recognised heredity as a lurking danger. In a Hymn describing Sura's bridal (Book 10, Hymn 85) there is this remarkable prayer.

"'Consumptions, from her people, which follow the bride's resplendent train

These, let thy Holy Gods again bear to the place from which they came." Hymn 137 of Book 10 refers to Yakshma being blown away by winds which are described as healing balms, having all medicines.

In Atharva Veda

The Atharva Veda, is, in the Main historical, though a prominent place is occupied by superstitions, charm against evil spirits and magical rites. Some authorities consider that these rites and charms are as old as the Hymns in Rig Veda but were for long time refused admission into the orthodox lore, possibly as these belonged to the lowest strata of society. Another suggestion is that the charms against disease and evil spirits were the result of a cultural contact with Assyrians and Babylonians.

Tuberculosis is believed to be either vaguely suggested in some hymn or actually described in others. In a charm against hereditary diseases "Kshetriya" (Book ii, hymn VIII) some scholars perceive a reference to pulmonary Consumption.

Griffith translates "Yakshma" occurring in verses 5 and 6 in hymn X of Book ii as consumption.

"For long life, in the midst of these, I set thee.

Away pass Niriti, away Consumption.

From family sickness, kinsmen's curse, destruction from death from Varuna's noose I thus release thee.

Thou hast been freed from phthisis and from trouble, from shame, and from the snare of death and Graha.

From family sickness. Kinsmen's curse.

Destruction from Death, from Varuna's noose.

I thus release thee."

Charm Against Consumption

The entire hymn No. XXXIII, Book ii is a charm against "Yakshma" often translated as consumption.

"From both thy nostrils, from both eyes, form both thine ears and from thy chin.

Forth from thy brains and tongue I root consumption seated in thy head.

Forth from the neck and from the nape, from dorsal vertebrae and spine.

From arms and shoulders blades, I root consumption seated in thine arms.

Forth from thy heart and from thy lungs, from thy gall bladder and thy sides.

From kidneys, spleen, and liver thy consumption we eradicate.

From bowels and intestines, from the rectum and the belly, I extirpate thy consumption from flanks, navel and mesentery.

Forth from thy thighs and from thy knees heels and the foreparts and thy feet.

Forth from thy loin, and hips, I draw consumption settled in thy loins.

Forth from thy marrows and thy bones, forth from thy tendons and thy veins.

I banish thy consumption, from thy hands, thy fingers and thy nails.

In every member, every hair, in every joint wherein it lies.

We with the exercising spell of Kasyapa drive far away consumption settled in thy skin."

The 11th and 12th verses of Hymn XXII Book V contain the word Balasa which Griffiths translates as decline or consumption.

"Take none of these to be thy friends, cough or consumption or decline. Never come thence again to us! O fever! thus I counsel thee

Go, fever, with consumption, thy brother and with thy sister cough.

And with thy nephew Herpes, go away unto that alien folk."

"Balasa" Or Wasting Disease

There are frequent references to the disease "Balasa" in Book VI. The word Balasa has been taken to mean gradual wasting away. The following is the translation by Griffith of Hymn XIV Book VI.

"Remove thou all, Decline that lurks within the members and the joints.

The firmly settled heart-disease that rocks the bones and rends the limbs.

From the consumption man, I pluck Decline as 'twere a severed part.

I cut the bond that fetters him, even as a root of cucumber.

Begone, consumption, hence, away, like a young fool that runs at speed.

Then, not pernicious to our men flee, yearly visitant like grass."

Again in Hymn 127, there is reference to Balasa which some commentators associate with cough and which Griffith translates as consumption.

There is also mention of a remedy "Cipudru" for this particular disease.

Hymn 85 of the same book is described by Griffith as a charm against "Yakshma" consumption or Decline.

"Let arapa, the heavenly tree here present keep disease away

The Gods have driven off Decline that entered and possessed this man

We with the speech of Indra and of Mitra and of Varuna

We with the speech of all the Gods will drive Decline away from thee

Even as Vritha checked and styed these waters flowing every way

With Agni, God of all mankind, I check and banish thy Decline."

In Boook VII Hymn LXXIV and LXXVI, there is believed to be reference to scrofulous swellings (Apacits) affecting the glands of the neck, "Gandamala or King's evil" and also to glandular swelling in other places like axilla, groin, etc.

Later on, Book IX, Hymn VIII, gives a list of diseases in which Yakshma or consumption turns up very often.

"So that consumption may depart from thy nose, from thine ears and from thy mouth

Consumption from thy inward parts which charm away with this our spell

And phthisis from thine inward soul, which charm away with this our spell

I have awoked the poison taints of all consumptions out of thee,

Forth from thy belly and from lungs,

Forth from thy navel and thy heart, I have awoked the poison taints of all consumptions out of thee.

Of piercing pain of abscesses, rhenmatic ache, ophthalmia.

I have awoked the poison taint of all consumptions out of thee

Thou Sun arising with thy beams has chased away the head of the seas

Hast still the pain that racked the limbs."

An Ancient Recipe

An Ancient and well-known Ayurvedic recipe is referred to in Book XIX, Hymn 38:

"Yakshmas obstruct him not, a

(Continued On Page 42)

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Camera Art Interpreted

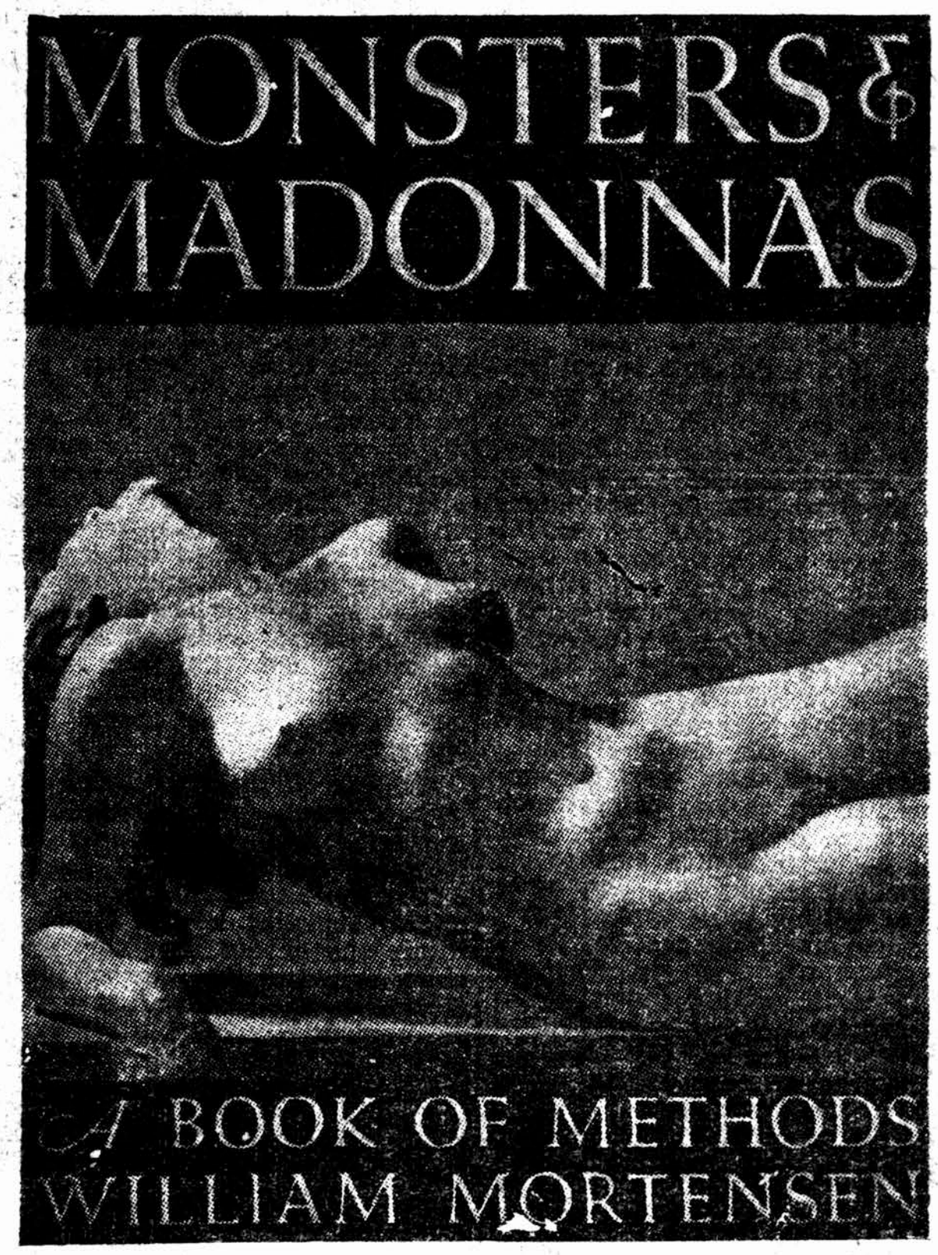
For The Layman And The Art Aspirant

"HOW TO USE YOUR MINIATURE CAMERA," Ivan Mmitri. The Studio, London. 10-6.
"MONSTERS AND MADONNAS", William Mortensen, Camera Craft Publishing Co., California. Rs. 12.

Superstitions die hard. The camera, despite its daily increasing range of services, is popularly believed to be an extravagant toy. Those who take a less primitive view of the instrument are often overawed by what they believe to be its complicated manipulations. M. Ivan Dmitri's handy book "How To Use Your Miniature Camera" shatters these superstitions effectively. In fact, the author was one day approached by a gentleman about to embark on a cruise and was asked to explain simply and quickly how to use his camera. The requisite instructions were given and the result justified the author's belief that there would be many who would benefit if these brief and pointed instructions reached a wider audience. The present book was the outcome. The author was, evidently determined to put his practical suggestions into words and pictures as simply and concisely as could be done. He has succeeded. The method of illustration cannot be improved upon. The author has given the original miniature print and the subsequent enlargement along with just the five or six lines of the necessary explanation—all that one really needs for the satisfactory handling of the camera. The subjects for illustration are, naturally, outdoor and free from any of the elaborate process tinkering. The fifty-six pictures published in the book denote their variety, "the unending variety" of subject matter with which the camera brings one into contact.

Mr. William Mortensen's "Monsters And Madonnas" is evidently addressed to another class of workers. It is addressed to "thousands of bright young men whose sole qualification is the fact that they are "mechanically ingenious". To them the "picture" as the author says, "becomes a side issue". They are convinced that "an extra fine picture must have been produced by a shot of something extra-special in the developer".

It is not, he says, a cynicism but a simple [illegible] so much scien-



tific knowledge is a handicap to creative photography". He suggests therefore the ways for the "mental conquest of the machine" The first practical step he would suggest would be "drastic simplification of equipment." He would recommend the "free improvisation on a well-established basis", as the second practical method for realising the imagination. The method is emancipation at once from "what other people think" and from those "prone to judge what can be done in the light of what has been done". The third rule he enunciates is:: "Seek the finer things. Don't be circumscribed by the prejudices and provincialities of your own craft. In the symphony hall, the art gallery, you can learn more of the things that matter in photography than in all the photographic books and technical manuals.' His final advice is: "Learn about the art of photography not in camera clubs, but in silence and solicitude." He rightly concludes: "Cameras do not make pictures. Emulsions do not make pictures. Processes do not make pictures. Gammas, factors, and the abracadabra of the technician do not make pictures. Yet all that counts with a photographer is whether he makes pictures".

Mr. Mortensen illustrates what he says and thus shatters effectively the popular superstitions about "pictorial photography." Superstitions which quite a great number of our camera enthusiasts, amateur and not-so-amateur, have been for some years circulating sedulously as gospel slogans. He has divided the illustrations into three parts. The first consists of "Characters" The second part delineates "Nudes". And, the third part treats of the "Grotesques" The pictures in the album are the result of ten years' systematic experiment and research. Every picture is analysed and the technical 'Data' is given in smaller type at the corner of every page. That is important. But not as important as (1) "a superior photographic rendering, (2) "a sound compositional scheme and, (3) subject matter of universal recognition which are, he maintains rightly, the "elements that make a picture hold its own."

Mr. Mortensen's radically emancipated outlook is the first index to the religions which camera-art has begun to approach and as soon as it frees itself from the "gadgets" and "processes" on the one hand and from the literary and painter's orthodoxy on the other it will emerge as an entirely independent and vital form of art—revealing avenues of beauty hitherto unvisualised (The review copies have been furnished by the Continental Photo stores.)

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

NEW FICTION

THE DANGEROUS POWER By Winston Graham. Ward. Lock & Co.

IT HOWLS AT NIGHT. By Norman Berrow. (Ward Lock & Co.)

HILL QUEST. By Michael Burt. (Ward Lock & Co.).

Mr. Cyril Connolly, writing in "The New Statesman and Nation" some time ago, burst out against the stereotyped insipidity of the general run of contemporary English novels. In contrast with what is being written in America these novels have, according to Mr. Connolly, "three colossal irremediable" defects which he classifies as "thinness of material poverty of style, and lack of power."

The first he attributes to the fact that "English life is, on the whole, without adventure and variety, 90 per cent of English authors come from the Mandarin class, the experiences from which both sexes can draw are limited to 3 or 4, a peaceful childhood, a public school education, a university, a few years in London or the provinces in which to get a job, a wife, a house and some children."

"Poverty of style," Mr. Connolly considers, may be traced to either the academic language of the Mandarin class and the alternative adopted by English writers the consciously simple which in untrained hands is apt to become whimsical and mousy. He blames the climate for the third—"lack of power" and the flatness, dullness, feebleness and stagnation of the English novel.

Viewed from Mr. Connolly's standpoint, "The Dangerous Power," dealing with the emotional complexities of 3 members of the "mandarin class," would be considered feeble. It is, of course, a moot point whether a man, whose life is on the surface equable and happy, cannot in the emotional world live through the intensest and most profound experiences, the narration of which cannot possibly make a book sound feeble. In a socialistic age we have come to assume that a novel can be powerful only when it deals with sordid realities—consumptive children, a starving populace, filth, rats tumble down houses, men who lose their souls and women who sell their bodies for bread. We have come to assume that poverty is the worst disaster which can befall a man, that emotional upheavals and "easy-chair worries," however excruciating, can never, by comparison, be excruiating enough. So

(Continued on page 46)

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SECURE
SOUND
SOOTHING
SLEEP
by using before retiring
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सुकेशा
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Modern Industrialism

THE MACHINE AND THE WORKER, By A. Barratt Brown, M.A., Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, Published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Limited Fourty-four Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 2. London. Price 4/6 net.

This book is, in the words its author, an 'excursion on the borderlines of psychology and economics.' No one would deny that really it is so. It explores a new aspect of modern industrial civilization. Mr. Barratt Brown is, as evidenced by the numerous and various references in this book, a careful and up-to-date student of literature on modern industry, and has, in addition, the unique advantage of being the head of a wellknown educational institution for the benefit of the working class people. He has no practical experience of industry, but he has enjoyed the privilege of the friendship of some hundreds of working men and women who have talked to him of their life and work freely and without conventional reserve. In order that he might have a collection of first-hand records of experience, he asked a number of workers, including several of his own students at the Ruskin College, to set down their personal impressions on various points upon which he questioned them. This was not done with a view to any statistical enquiry. He only aimed at getting some typical reactions to modern industry from workers. In the introductory chapter, the author indicates in a scholarly manner, the central theme of the book, how the machine, the creation of the man, has become his master.

The present civilisation is called the machine civilization. But what is a machine and how does it differ from a tool? The author discusses this question in an illuminating manner. The primary function of a tool is to serve man as a supplementary detachable limb. "It is usual to say that that the tool is a simple machine, and the machine a complex tool, but in fully developed machinery there is more than an elaboration of the tool." Here Mr. Barratt Brown illustrates his point by the following instance which will be found interesting by Indian readers: "When Mahatma Gandhi strained his left elbow by constant turning of the spinning wheel, he made use of a pedal for turning the wheel and thus freed his hands for drawing the thread. He denied that he was using a machine. What he probably had in mind was that the motive power was still human." According to Marx the machine is one which "replaces the worker handling a single tool by a mechanism operating simultaneously a number of identical or similar tools and driven by a single motive power, whatever the form of that power may be." Thus what is called 'manufacture,' is really-'mechano facture.' As remarked by Henderson, the primary and defining fact about the modern application of science to industrial processes is.....not the mechanism, but the energy employed. In fact ours is the age of power—machinery.

Mr. Barratt Brown holds his balance evenly while weighing the gains and losses resulting from the introduction of power-driven machinery. The power of capital exploited human life even before the advent of this machine age. And the exploitation of women and children is going on even to-day in the so-called cottage industries. Mr. Barratt Brown, therefore, rightly says that we must not attribute to machinery or the machine system the responsibility for the evils of industrialism. The evils which we associate with machinery and machine production are mainly due, according to Mr. Barratt Brown, either to the use

(Continued on page 46)

"THE ARYAN PATH"

The existence of other worlds of life and being than the one merely, of which man is physically conscious, is stressed editorially in the opening pages of the current (June) issue of the "Aryan Path," the journal of International culture published in Bombay. "Is it too much to assume," asks the writer, "that any and every experience which we now pass through unconsciously or semi-unconsciously, in dawn or dusk or night, may also be ours consciously and of selection? Wherewithal there is in every man, not solely in the Buddha, the Christ, the members of "the sacred tribe of Heroes", to regain the memory, the knowledge, the transcendental bliss, that once was common to us as to them."

Some very interesting views as to the existence of "cycles" or periodicity in Nature and human life are advanced by the well-known American historian, Mr. James Truslow Adams, in the same journal. There is nothing, he remarks, which does not pass though the stages of what we call birth, growth, decay and death. This applies to the vastest sun and the minutest microbe. "There is the infinitely vast life cycle of our solar universe and the probably shorter but still, by human standards, infinite cycle of the earth. On the latter there have been the cycles measured in millions of years of the geological ages; the cycles of the birth, growth, decay and disappearance of continents and mountain ranges, the cycles of whole races of plant and animal life; and from theee we come down to not only the brief life-spans of individuals of these races and species but of the individual cells composing the form of each." The same periodicity can be detected in the mental life of man as well as human culture and civilization.

Among other contributions of note in the journal are articles by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa on "The ideals and achievements of Democracy in the Orient," by Messrs. Leslie Arnold and Theodore Newham on "Resisting Evil," by Mr. N. Narasimha Moorty on "Lalla, the mustic poetess of Kashmir," and by Prof. I. Edman on "Friendship, solitude and contemplation." "Shri Krishna Prem" continues his illuminating studies in the Geeta.

"Reason"

"The writer has received letters from Rationalists in South Africa, Austfalia, California and New York and England expressing their satisfaction that "Reason" has reappeared after a period of suspension. This shows how Rationalists in other countries are interested in our movement here, while here people are a almost indifferent and lukewarm about it," says the Editor of "Reason" (May issue). The Journal is priced at annas two only and is issued every month. The Journal's importance is such that every enlightened home in this vast country should have one, if that home claims to be modern and progressive.

Interesting articles such as "History in the Making" by Chapman Cohen, "Diderot the Atheist", by Prof. R. D. Karve and "Islam and Woman" by Nur Jahan are included in the May issue.

MUHAMMAD ALI'S TRANSLATION OF THE QURAN

TRANSLATION OF THE HOLY QURAN. By Maulana Muhammad Ali, M.A., LL.B., Head of the Ahmadia Anjuman-e-Ishaat-e-Islam, Lahore. Can be had from Messrs. S. M. Saiyed Husain and Brothers, Book-sellers, Bhatkal (Kanara). 5in. by 8in. Pages 116 plus 631. Rs. 3-4-0.

This translation of the Quran was first published, together with the text, by the Ahmadia Anjuman-e-Ishaat-e-Islam of Lahore some 20 years ago and since then it is being acclaimed as one of the best translations of the holy book of Islam in the English language. Even the late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, himself an eminent scholar of Arabic, regarded it as such and, therefore, there cannot be two opinions about its authenticity. The numerous explanatory notes have greatly added to its usefulness for all those who want to understand the Quran thoroughly. The lengthy introduction of 116 pages is scholarly indeed. It explains not only the fundamental principles and tenets of Islam from the rational view-point which is the view-point of the Quran as well, but also helps towards understanding the Islamic attitude regarding other religions and scriptures, regarding questions of the type of life after death, angels, paradise, and hell. status of women in Islam and other allied subjects. The tone, it may be mentioned in passing, is not apologetic as is usually the case, but explanatory from beginning to end.

There is no doubt that the translation is liberal in its outlook in more ways than one, because the learned translator has not followed everywhere the orthodox meaning hitherto followed by the Ulema. A new interpretation has, in fact, been sought to be put on several texts of the Quran in consonance with the spirit of the times. And such interpretations, it must be confessed, are not in any way opposed to the spirit of Islam, which freely encourages and fosters independent thinking in religious matters.

The Ahmadiya Anjuman differs from the consensus of Muslim opinion regarding the earthly end of Jesus Christ and it insists that his death had taken place in Kashmir like other mortals. But since this is not a matter pertaining to the fundamentals of Islam, it can safely be passed over without undue importance being given to it.

But in one important respect this translation differs from the other translations in so far as the interpretation put on the verse "Atiullah wa atiur Rasul wa ulil amr-e-minkum" is concerned. According to the Ahmadia Jamaat the 'alien rulers' are also included in the word 'minkum' a view not shared by the non-Ahmadi Ulema. Should it be regarded as an error of judgment or an attempt on the part of the Ahmadis to inculcate political loyalty among the Musalmans?

In spite of these unorthodox interpretations, the translation under review will continue to be regarded as a unique achievement and it must be said to the credit of Maulana Muhammad Ali that whatever interest the English-knowing Musalmans of India of to-day are taking in the study of the Quran, it is to a very large extent due to his masterly and learned translation of the Quran.

The present volume is without the Arabic text. It is handy and as to its price it is low enough to suit the pockets of a large number of readers, Muslims as well as non-Muslims.

B.

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The "Crockery Cult" Rattles—And, The Fatuous Pen Responds—More British Than The British—And, Crudely "Colonial"—In "Taste"—Our Radio Mentors—Wagner Swallowed With "Sunday Curry"—Mr. Kirke's Profound Observations—Stir The Radio Merchants—Does The Indian Listener Exist?—Unwarranted And Provoking Attack" On Indians—Ears, Eastern And Western—Elephanta In "Pseudo-Pristine" Beauty—The Departments Find The Defender.

Thin, shiny on surface, noisy and fragile the crockery cult flourishes. And the fatuous pen responds, to the rattling tinsel, merrily. Indian conditions, Indian aspirations, definitely consistent standards of appreciation or informed judgment are outside the jazzy outlook of these clever, far too obviously clever, writers in a hurry. If you could psycho-analyse their mental make-up, kindergarten would seem, in comparison, the achievement of intellectual giants. It is so pathetically, piteously, naive. The pompous assemblage of Western, if they cannot be British or approximately British, names, phrases, anecdotes and attitudes is not only the excuse but the plank as well for cheap gibes, and scornful finality of opinion against everything that connotes Indian ideas in art or culture, music or painting, dancing or sculpture.

For them, personally, and for those who have the misfortune to be associated with them, actively or passively, there can be only pity. They are welcome to choose the game which appropriately placates their intelligence. But there are times and occasions when these frolics touch more sober and wider interests than those who fondly tune in to the crockery cult.

Wagner And Sunday Curry

May be, it is the right "Sahib-log" attitude in some quarters to swallow Wagner with "Sunday curry", and, in demanding food to be "salted" with music offer us elaborate causeries on tripe with and without ominous. In fact, their familiarity with these edibles is, to all intents and purposes, credentials for the fervent verdicts on music. If your ears are "tuned" to the usual jargon about 'classic' music, you must demand to hear again the new music—lest you offended the local community of colonials with your unsanctioned heresies. And, you must call young aspirants with their Christian names. If you are not familiar with names try to be patronisingly familiar with the names of the artists anyway.

And, The "Natives"

This is necessary when you are listening to the "Sahib-log" items on the radio. But if your duty leads you to the unpleasant task of listening to "native" music, topics or worse, discussions of art and culture all you have to do is to switch off the radio with the appropriate weightage of scorn. But you must remember that you cannot switch it off if it happens to be the weariest rigmarole on "Rajyabhishek" which you patiently must listen or pretend to listen.

This is the kind of cultural environment which apparently led Mr. H. L. Kirke to formulate his profound observations for the benefit of the Radio Manufacturers' Association in London. The letter of protest from Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy, Joint Honorary Secretary of the All-India Radio Merchants' Association should help to disillusion Mr. Kirke as to his competence to pronounce on programmes, taste and quality demanded by Indian listeners. Judged by those entrusted with radio programmes and, particularly, by those of the crockery cult who cook up their periodic ingenious write-ups on Wagner and "Sunday curries" the Indian listener does not exist. If he does, he has no opinion, taste, or judgment

If he has them, they do not count.

Jitta Mata Temple Piludra.

(Baroda Archaeological Dept.).

"Unwarranted And Provoking" Attack On Indians

To quote Mr. Fazalbhoy, Mr. Kirke believes that "the average Indian does not want the same type of programme or the fine quality demanded by English listeners; that he wants a gaudy looking box with a lot of noise coming out of the loudspeaker or something soldered up in a tin-can in order to withstand the rigours of a tropical climate and to defy insect pests." Mr. Fazalbhai and his colleagues are entirely justified in describing Mr. Kirke's tirade as "a most unwarranted and provoking attack on Indian tastes and intelligence". Like businessmen they have proceeded to suggest that it is not good business either. What they have not said and what they should have said is: "Good business is to mind your own business."

Noisy "Chhota-Sahibs"

We leave Mr. Kirke at this point. But the question about unwarranted gibes and attacks on Indian taste, art, intelligence and culture demands that the sooner the rattling of the crockery cult, the noise of the "Chhota Sahib-logs" stops, the better—those, for instance, who tell us quite undisturbed that "Radha-Krishna" as a painting theme is outgrown. But, if it is painted on silk and in the Japanese manner it would be another story, and thrilling. Again, there are those ingeniously omniscent again, who enumerate for us the subtleties of dancing in the West and ask us to rule out Spanish dancing and those who undertake to enlighten the world that "classic" Indian music is "plaintive dirge", and mark well, 'devoid of notation'—that 'gazals' are 'lyrics' that 'lend themselves well to the mike'. But 'time marches and the wise must move with it'.

Ears, Eastern And Western

So that Indian music which 'sounds not merely unfamiliar but strange' to 'Western ears' is, of course, something 'poles apart' from the 'lilt and harmony' of 'Occidental song'. Do not attempt to return the obvious compliment. Do not say that 'Occidental song' is not merely unfamiliar, strange and something 'poles apart' from Indian music. Do not attempt to repeat the obvious. But remember that it is neither right nor respectable to have Eastern ears! The "Chhota Sahib-lings" would not approve them. The British Colonials would not look at them.

If It Is A. D. or P. W. D., It Must Be Right

Whatever the feeling or aspirations of students, exponents of art and artists about the world-renowned monumental sculptures at the Cave Cathedrals at Elephanta, it is not necessary for the local colonials to know what disastrous phenomena are happening there. It is enough to know that there is such a thing as the Archaeological Department of the Government and the Bombay P. W. D. All must, therefore, be well at Elephanta. The "hue and cry" about 'patchwork' to fine rock carvings, is, of course, irrelevant. When one remembers that it is no "easy thing" and forgets that both the Archaeological Department and the Bombay P. W. D. are not paid for easy thing! Efforts are made and are continued to be made. Is that not sufficient consolation? Does it matter if these 'efforts' prove, as they have proved, disastrous to the sculptures? If the sculptures at Elephanta could not be restored to their pristine beauty, note the fatuous tone of the remark, they would be in a "pseudo-pristine beauty"

The Local Brotherhood

Decidedly, this would not be the language, tone, or attitude employed to preserve 'Occidental' art treasures. It is the sign of enlightened art, culture and taste for the pseudo-Britishers and their crockery-cult in India. The "B. B. C. culture" has been recognised as a bye-word even by Liberal periodicals in London. What would they say of art, taste, culture and enlightenment, perpetrated by our local brotherhood of the fatuous pen!

Nobody need worry if their entertainment is confined to the clientele which, presumably, appreciates it. But it is time they realised that sober, intelligent, informed India is a much wider and, certainly, a more elevated region than the one accessible to the ingenious rattling of the crockery cult.

OUR SHORT STORY

The Doctor's Story

(By Miss Berta de Menezes Braganza)

"It is true," said the doctor, "the medical profession holds much that is very alluring. It brings one across a good deal that might prove attractive even to a not too adventurous soul; across happenings both amusing and weird; experiences that would thrill mystery lovers; mean rich material for a literary mind. All this seems very tempting, no doubt. But what responsibilities does it not also hold on the other hand! . . . The medical profession is certainly one of those that imply the gravest of all responsibilities. I say the gravest. For, what can be graver than the responsibility over the lives of men? A little accident, a little mistake; what life-long regrets can they not impart! . . ."

And here the doctor seemed suddenly to become thoughtful. But after a moment, he spoke again:

"And for the matter of that," said he, "I will tell you what happened once."

"I suppose you know of that terrific epidemic of influenza we had in 1917" he went on. "Well you might have heard of it, but you can have no idea what it really was like. It was, to tell you the truth, the most terrible thing I ever saw. I have never experienced an earthquake, but I think it could not be worse. I didn't see what it was like in other places, but in my own village it presented a dreadful spectacle.

"You know, the village of G, is a small place and with the exception of three or four families, entirely populated by the poorer classes, peasants for the most. And as generally is the case with poor populations, the two or three different quarters are crowded with small, wretched mud and leaf huts—ideal harbourages for disease.

"Helped by poverty and ignorance, the disease played havoc among them. Like a gale that blows down trees, it struck down every individual who had no means to resist against it. Whole families, whole quarters were infected. Whole households wiped away in a pitiless manner. In fear of disease, people fled from place to place—hoping thus to avoid it. Death was the one thought that occupied all minds. The whole country was a stage set with the most heart-rending scenes.

"And what mocking irony there was in death's choice of its victims!—Sometimes all the members of a family would die, with the exception of a little child. With what cruelty fates were moulded! What a sudden, hideous turn given to hundreds of destinies! How many new wretches created! Even to-day we may come across so many of those unfortunates, still labouring against the consequences of that dreadful time.

"But what I'm going to tell you is a drama in which I myself played an unforgettable part . . . and which has ever remained the bitterest memory of my whole life.

"Like every body who was not infected, my family left G. and went elsewhere for safety. I, however, didn't go with them.

"At that time I wasn't yet a doctor. I had only just passed out my first year. But such were the summits to which I raised my future profession, that I thought it quite undignified of me to fear disease. I thought it my duty to fight it, to give whatever help I could against it. Inflamed with this ideal I remained in G. And with the poverty and ignorance that reigned there, I found that, in fact, there was much that even a first-year student could do.

"There was in G. only one doctor. And the poor man had hardly any rest those days. Besides continuous rushing from house to house in his own village, he often went to see patients in other villages. On his visits in G. I went with him and in what way I could, I aided him in his work. And, honestly, I learnt then, with that experience much more than I did during the whole five years in books.

"Soon such was the popularity I had gained that in the doctor's absence, people even came to take me in his stead. Of course, besides nursing patients and advising on hygienical matters, I could do nothing much without his presence. But still you can guess what a hero a young heart can feel in such circumstances.

"One evening I had just returned home after a busy time. I had taken a bath and taking up a newspaper was about to settle myself down for a rest,—for I was very tired. But I had hardly done so, when I heard someone running up the steps outside. Alarming calls being a common affair those days, I at once went to see who it could be.

"It was a young man whom I knew well. In fact, whom everybody knew well. Not that he had done anything famous, but just that in a small place like ours none could help knowing each other anything but well. Besides the history of this boy's life was such that it unavoidably gained him a certain notoriety.

"He came of a middle class family—now very poor—of which he and his sister were the last living members.

"Their father had been a seaman working on the P. & O. steamers. Their mother died when the girl was born. Their father being absent almost the whole year—only returning once every year for a month or two—the two children had been cared for by a kind neighbour. A widow with no children of her own. Their life went on in this way till the boy was about fifteen. Then, once their father went away after his leave and that was the last time they ever saw him. He never returned and none seemed to know anything of his whereabout. It was supposed that he must have died. And most probably it was so. For, up to now, no one has ever heard from or of him again.

"A year or so after their father's disappearance the kind widow too died and the brother and sister were left with no one else but each other in the world.

"They lived in their little house. At first depending entirely on charity for their living. But as they grew up, each contributed for their up-keep by doing all sorts of minor jobs: The sister would sew for people, sell poultry or do some such thing; the brother, whatever his knowledge of letters and numbers gained in the primary school would help him to do.

"They were exceedingly poor. But they were a remarkable pair. I have never seen a brother and sister more attached to each other.

"It is said that material hardships have the power to sever the greatest affections. And judging by what we see, who can deny that it is material circumstances alone that govern the world? Well, if it is true that exceptions prove the rule, here was a really exceptional one.

"The material conditions of this brother and sister were such as would make most people despair. But with them it was quite otherwise. Their very wretchedness seemed to instill in them a

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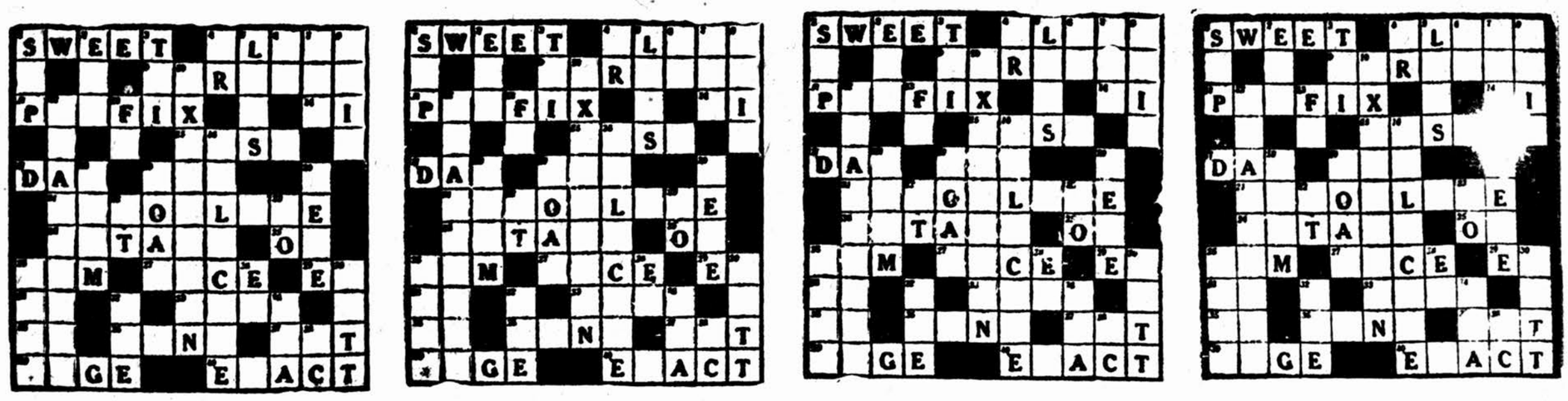

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

THE WAY TO CLEAN THE LAWN TENNIS WORLD

(By J. C. MAITRA).

In a previous article I had promised to discuss in detail some of the decisions of the International Lawn Tennis Federation arrived at their last Annual General Meeting. I propose to discuss the most important of them all in the course of this article. It is in respect of amateurism. Two years ago the Federation limited the period during which players might receive expenses to tournaments, to eight weeks.

The Committee on Amateurism reported that although all the party or more national Associations had been circularised, only thirteen, replies had been received. There was, therefore, insufficient data to form a correct estimate of the progress of the Rule. It appeared, however, from the replies received that a certain measure of control had been effected and in some cases at all events the Eight Weeks' Rule had been strictly observed.

A DETERRENT?

The Committee were of opinion that in spite of various difficulties the Rule is a useful one. The fact that the players know that a record was being kept of their movements prevented many from breaking it.

On the face of it as the Committee reluctantly admits, the Rule has been more or less a dead letter in most of the countries affiliated to the Federation. It is only in those countries where aristocracy and snobbery are rampant the Eight Weeks' Rule has been strictly enforced. Nonetheless, players in those countries even have found easy means of evading it. The traffic in prize orders therefore came in for some stern remarks at the hands of the Committee.

TRAFFIC IN PRIZES

The Federation adopted an amendment to this rule as follows:—

31 Prizes.—Money, cheques, orders for money, consumable goods and wearing apparel (other than such as is necessary for the purpose of the game on court) or orders on shops for the same shall not be offered, given or accepted as prizes.

32. The value of a prize order or the amount paid for a prize shall not be less than the amount advertised.

35. Every order given for a prize shall be in the form set out in the note to this Rule and shall give the name and address of the winner thereof, and be directed to some person firm or company whose name shall be clearly stated. Every association club or committee issuing orders for prizes shall if required furnish the National Association within six calendar months after the date of the Tournament for which such orders were issued with complete list of persons to whom the same were issued, the articles subsequently selected by each and the several sums paid therefor.

BOROTRA'S SUGGESTION

The Committee expressed the hope that the strict enforcement of this new rule would enable National Associations to deal with a few players, amateurs in name only, who endeavour by misuse of vouchers to draw pecuniary advantage from the pursuit of the game.

It is admitted on all hands that those who wish to make money out of the game, would be able to do so easily in the future, in spite of the above Rule. It is therefore surprising that some members of the Federation should have opposed the very reasonable suggestion of Jean Borotra that it might be permissible for a young player not too well-blessed with the world's goods, to use the proceeds in payment or part payment of his annual subscription to a lawn tennis club.

BRITAIN'S OPPOSITION

Conservative that she is, Great Britain stoutly opposed this slight relaxation of the new rule. She betrayed a mentality completely out of tune with the present democratic age and the democratic spirit of sport. She has failed to realise—or has deliberately overlooked it—the immense difficulties which beset the path of a rising player who has not the wherewithal to pursue his aim in the best possible manner. I have come across many such players who find it difficult not only to pay their club fees but even the entrance fees to the various tournaments.

DOWNWARD MARCH

It does not need my telling that Tennis is the costliest ball game in the world. To have intensive practice and varied experience in tournaments require ample financial resourses. When the game was not so wide spread as at present, it was compratively easy for a presevering lad to snatch away sufficient practice somehow or other. Now in the crowded club houses it is out of the question. Reservation of courts, purchase of new balls and racquets and other paraphernalia are beyond the means of most. In consequence of which the game is not advancing in quality as much as it did about a couple of decades ago. Now it is impossible to find players of the stamp of Sleem, Fyzee and Ranga Rao in the whole of India, though we might find scores of an inferior variety.

A VERITABLE MINT!

Then there is another reason which is lost sight of by the ingods of the Tennis World. It is the question of a finding career for those who devote their lives in the pursuit of the game. The I.L.T.F. expect, them to heap-upon them or their national associations all the wealth of the world at their own expense. Evidently they want only the wealthy people to take part and contribute their quota to this gigantic money-making enterprise. The immensity of the undertakings may be easily grasped from the fact that the all-England Tennis Club possess a reserve fund amounting to six hundred thousand pounds or so. No doubt they spend a portion of their yearly profits to train up potential world beaters so that they may bring them more profits—but they do little for those who struggle for an easy existence even after they have made their pile for them.

FRUITS OF DEVOTION.

Parents who are by no means in affluent circumstances help their children to pursue the game with the hope that someday their brilliant performances on the tennis courts would lead them to a comfortable job, are disappointed sooner or later. After a number of years of devotional play they find themselves unsettled in life. There are a lucky few who succeed in finding suitable engagements but their service is practically lost to tennis. There are many examples of both these types in India to-day and I need not point them out.

SPORT AS LIFE'S MISSION.

The question has been agitating the minds of many thoughtful men as to how to solve this problem. It is generally recognised that sport is no more a pastime or recreation. World competitions have brought it to a stage national warfare with all the prestige and honour of a nation at stake. Each nation is trying its hardest to top the others. Heaps of money are being spent by the wealthy nations to strengthen their ranks. Of course, poor India cannot afford such a thing. Any how, the fact stands out in bold relief that only those who can take up the game as a mission in life can alone reach the top of the world.

"WHAT NEXT"

Even after reaching the top either in a personal or national sense a player like Bill Tiden, Henri Cochet, Tilsworth Vines and Fred Perry had to ask himself "what next?" Their national associations for whom they amassed fortunes were not prepared to help them any longer. They had, therefore, no other alternative than to seek their own fortunes elsewhere. As they had not developed their talents in other field they had to "commercialise" their tennis skill. I am sure they have had no cause to regret it except that they leave their old friends and old haunts and seek pastures anew. Perry, we are told has collected as much as £40,000 within one season! By the time he retires from the profession he is sure to become a millionaire.

PROFITS CENTRALISED AGAIN

This, again, is going to the other extreme. The professional tennis as is being carried to-day is centralised between a few. They are reaping a rich harvest out of their daring enterprise. But the rank and file who form the backbone of the tennis world, remain in the same depressing state. There is no future before them. It is, therefore, incumbent on those who rule the tennis world to look at things with a broader point of view. Let them do away with the distinction between those who play the game because they can afford it all their lives without seeking the financial aid of others and those who cannot.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

Let tennis become a profession to those who wish to make a living out of it. There is no shame, no dishonour in it inasmuch as there is no indignity in following other professions. Let the profits of the game be distributed among those who are in need of it. The matter may be easily simplified if the International Lawn Tennis Federation institutes a Tournament open to all professionals and amateurs and the profits divided between the former on an equitable basis. Similarly exhibition games may be allowed between the two classes with the same object in view. Last, but not the least, the Davis Cup should be thrown open to all.

There are several other things like coaching of players, appearing in tennis instructional films which may be permissible to an amateur player. It is much better to have an honourable profession in tennis than making money out of the game in a sneaking way—though I know the players cannot help it. The A. I. L. T. N. should take a lead in this matter and make strong representations to the I.L.T.F. at its next annual general meeting.

Berlin will celebrate its 700th birthday from August 14 to 22. It is probable that Berlin existed before 1237, but the earliest records regarding the city date to that year. An exhibition "700 Years of Berlin" will be held and an historical pageant staged

THIS? OR THAT? COMPETITION

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

(SEE PAGES 24 AND 25)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

BUY–EXCHANGE–SELL

IN MODERN TIMES of haste and hustle, when quick lunches are a necessity in a businessman's walk of life, Classified Advertisements in tabloid form have become absolutely essential for a reader of daily and weekly Newspapers

DUE CONSIDERATION having been paid to this vital question and after a mature study of the economic conditions of life in India, we decided to offer our readers a better Classification of the Adlets than hitherto provided for.

CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

FREE ADVERTISEMENTS of a few selected Applicants, who declare that they are Unemployed and Jobless, may be accepted by the Management till this offer is withdrawn provided the Applicants agree to the publication of their full name and address and to other rules.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen to work on field staff on most liberal terms. Apply Branch Manager, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bharat Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (5495)

Wanted for the Sylvan Star Insurance Trust, Ltd. Kashmere Gate, Delhi, Branch Organisers for the Bombay Presidency and Kathiawar States. Permanent position. Men of experience and influence should apply to Dr. C. L. Mohindra, Ph.D., Managing Director, Post Box No. 156, Delhi. (5602)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Pallonji Bapuji Zaiwalla, Post Bordi, Via Golvad, District Thana, Now Unemployed, seeks job as a Clerk, Salesman, Storekeeper or in any capacity in Commercial Firm. English, Marathi, Gujerati. A little knowledge of Engineering too. (59—50)

J. C. Bhoti, Second Class Science Graduate, Hansa Sheri, Kadi, G. B. S. Railway, Now Unemployed, seeks position as a worker in any office or will take up lectureship also. Further particulars by correspondence or in person by arrangement. (60—3)

Hiralal K. Sanghvi, Motiwalla Building, 45, Dhunjee Street, Bombay, 3. Now Unemployed for last two years. Last served in a Cinema as an Accountant (Indian Style). Knows Cinema Booking, etc., very well. Willing to take up a similar job. (61—40)

M. V. Karanjia, Kalapesi Street, Nanpoora, Surat. Now Unemployed for one year. Seeks employment as an assistant in some Wine or Provision Shop. Can also work as a Bill Collector or to do any work in connection with Cinema or Swadeshi Cloth Shops. Is willing to serve anywhere in India. (62—24)

S. E. Patell, 1, Jamsetji Patel Street, Balaram Street Bombay, Now Unemployed holds experience in Oilseeds, Spices, Hemp, etc., for 20 years, seeks employment as an assistant in these lines. References furnished at Interviews. (63—35)

Applicants for the free Adlets for the Jobless should bear the fact in mind that as we are receiving a very large number of applications we cannot undertake to publish any Adlet on certain dates. The matter of acceptance or refusal is entirely left to the Managing Director. All Free Adlets under heading No 56 will appear in full name and address of the Applicant. If anyone wishes to see such Adlet appear in a Box Number, kindly Adletise in the heading No. 43 on payment of the usual charges of one anna per word. The free Adlets for the Jobless will be taken either in the "Bombay Chronicle" or in the "Bombay Samachar" or in both these papers whenever there is space available. (106)

Dhairyachandra Sharma, Kelkar's Building, Matunga Road, Ville Parle, Suburb of Bombay Now Unemployed, seeks any clerical work. Knows Cutting and Tailoring to a good extent. Quite familiar with Book-keeping typewriting and general office routine. Lowest wages will be accepted if offered immediately. (64—42)

N. K. Amnekar, J. Hasam Building, Room No. 15, Second Floor, Opposite Lower Parel Bridge, Bombay, 13. Now Unemployed seeks Secretarial work, Estate Management, Legal Adviser, Private Tutor, etc. (66—2)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

R. R. Nadgir, Anavathi, Shimoga District, Now Unemployed, seeks employment as a Teacher, Clerk, Secretary or for that matter any such job where intelligence is required. Has previous experience in teaching and in Insurance work. Strong in Mathematics and Science and in spite of all this the salary expected is just Rs. 30. Will you kindly help? (65—33)

Pundit Bhupatiram Sharma, Balaji Temple, Banganga, Walkeshwar, Bombay, who himself was conducting free Classes for the Untouchables in Hindi and English is Now Unemployed and hence cannot continue such charitable work. Will any kind hearted gentleman come forward and give the Pundit some job so that he can re-open his Classes for the Illiterate Untouchables? (67—42)

P. V. Easwar, C|o P. K. Nair, Jagatkishore Building. 1st floor, Near Banganga, Walkeshwar Road. Bombay, Now Unemployed, is willing to get any work on living wages. Has experience of typing for about one year. The first gentleman who engages him will get his blessings. (68—13)

Mahadeo Atmaram Thakur, Savaley Building, Purandhare Baug, Poona, 2, Unemployed since April 1936 seeks a job as a Drawing-Master. Can go anywhere in Bombay, Presidency. (69—45)

M. G. Raju, Governorpetta, Bezwada. An Engineer, Now Unemployed since five years seeks employment in India. (70—35)

Davendrenath Bhatt, Dombivli, Near Kalyan, Now Unemployed, seeks any job anywhere in India on any living wage. Dairy Farm experience. Knows Short-hand Typing and also general office work. (71—3)

Kaku M. Hiranandani, West Kacha W. B. Road, Hyderabad Sind, Now Unemployed, seeks any Medical Position as he is a qualified Doctor. Willing to go anywhere in India. (72—20)

Natwarlal Thakurlal. The National Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks job in Insurance Firm, Office or School. Knows European and Indian Accounts, Typing, Correspondence, and general office routine. Good references. If permanent job is assured will take up apprenticeship also. (73-45)

K. L. Attia, No. A|25, Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed, seeks a job. (74—2)

E. P. Sankaran, 3rd floor, Tulsi Building. 60, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed for a year seeks job of an Artist. Can do hand-drawing, glass painting, etc. Will also work as a mechanic. Salary quite moderate. (75—40)

New applications will now be considered on receipt. No stamps should be enclosed with the applications for free Adlets under heading No. 56. Those applicants whose Adlets have not appeared so far may have asked for their Adlets to appear under the free heading with a private box Number. All such applications are being destroyed. If such applicants wish to have free Adlets for the Jobless kindly send fresh applications with full name and address to appear in such Adlets as published to-day. We do not correspond on the subject of these free Adlets. (107)

68. FLATS TO LET

Wodehouse Road Orient Building two and three rooms uptodate flats, 5 Cuffe Parade, "Beach Manor" ground floor flat, two westerley rooms Rs. 165. (8528)

147. SCHOOLS (UPCOUNTRY)

Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra, opens 16th July. Course efficient, practical, not expensive. Matriculates admitted. Get Prospectus. Send 2 annas stamps. (8520)

211. HOMOEOPATHY

Free H. M. D. by Correspondence. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps:—Principal, Indian Homoeopathic Institute (Regd.), P.O. Datha (Kathiawar). (8508)

Homoeopathic University Sialkot City, offers Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental degrees by post Particulars from Registrar. (8401)

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi, Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus Free. (8370)

213. AYURVEDIC INSTITUTIONS

The Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi.—Applications from students willing to join the Unani or Ayurvedic department of our College should reach the office on or before the 15th of July, 1937 Prospectus free on application. Separate female departments for female students. Admission in the Boarding House is compulsory. The session begins on the 1st of August, 1937. Musih-ul-Mulk Sani Hakim Haji Mohd Ahmad Khan, Honorary Principal. (8443)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Influential Agents of sound Financial standing for Deisel Engines of well-known German and English make. Some Territories still open. Initial Orders necessary. Apply Box No. 5618, "Bombay Chronicle".

342. COMMERCIAL INSTITUTES

Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel—Join atonce—secure Jobs—expert coaching. Fees very moderate. Railway fare concession allowed. (8469)

AVOID HAIR-DYE

By this oil, white hair growing black, if fails to remain so for ever, guarantee of returning double price. Truth has been proved by certificates. For some white hair Rs. 5, for more than half Rs. 9.

BAL KALA STORES,
P. O. Kansisimri (Darbhanga).

SIR D. B. COOPER VISITS MARUTI TEMPLE

Calling Leaders Of Both Communities To Restate Their Case?

POONA, June 12.

Sir D. B. Cooper, the Chief Minister of Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Trotman, the Collector of Poona and the D.S.P. of Poona, visited the Sonya Maruti Temple, this morning, and spent about an hour, looking over the temple and mosque, and the adjoining vacant plot of land, for which both the communities are bidders. A small crowd watched the interest. It is understood, the visit is in pursuance of the promise contained in a Government communique, that the Government would try for a satisfactory settlement of the dispute.

After reviewing the whole situation and considering official reports on it, it is understood that leading members of both the communities will be called to restate their case, with a view to arriving at some understanding failing which Government will suggest a workable formula. Members of both the communities are showing keen interest and appreciation, in the efforts of the Chief Minister, to eliminate one of the city's potential sources of communal discord, and to bring about peace.—A. P.

ALWAR'S LAST REMAINS

Touching Scenes At Funeral

ALWAR, June 12.

The special train carrying the Maharaja of Alwar's remains steamed in at 5.13. There were present on the platform H. H. The Maharaja of Jhalwar, Major Prior Prime Minister of Alwar. Thakur Hukamsingh (Jaipur,) Sardars and high state officials. The moment the coffin was taken out, the entire audience numbering thousands burst into loud weeping, and shouting "Prabhuji Ki Jai". The State forces presented the guard of Honour.

The coffin was placed in a beautifully decorated car which was escorted to the Vijeymandir Palace by Mangal Lancers. Pathetic scenes were witnessed as the remains reached the palace, hundreds of men, women and children weeping and crying loudly. The box was opened by the Maharani and the body was found dressed in a Jogiya Shirt and trousers. The body was becoming stiff and it was problem to put it in a sitting posture. The body was then bathed and dressed in royal garbs, with a richly jewelled Kalghi round the head, and tilak, earrings and necklace, rings and armlets. Jhalwar put his own spectacles on the face of the late Maharaja, and then the body was placed on a swan shaped "Biman." The men then withdrew, in order to enable the Maharani to perform the last rites with flowers and cocoanut offerings

KRIYA CEREMONY.

At 8.05, the "Biman" was placed in a specially decorated car, with a beautiful umbrella sheltering it, and hundreds of the inmates of the palace showering flowers on it. A funeral procession was formed, and the "Biman," escorted by Mangal Lancers and followed by thousands of mourners, reached Purjanbihar Garden, the entire route being lined by the Military and school children and the general public. The coffin reached the cremation ground at 10/37, and was put on a pyre of sandal and pipal wood, and the Raj "Purohit" (Priest) and Raj Mishra performed the "Kirya" ceremony.—A. P.

RAGHAVENDRA RAO'S ELECTION VALID?

Petitioner Withdraws Application

NAGPUR, June 12.

An official notification states that Mr. Kunj Beharilal Agnihotri of Bilaspur, who filed an election petition, calling in question the election by the Hon'ble E. Raghavendra Rao (Chief Minister, C. P. Government), from Bilaspur General Rural Constituency in the last general election to the Provincial Assembly, made an application to His Excellency the Governor, to withdraw the same and that Governor has granted his application.

It may be recalled that Mr. Agnihotri contested this seat as the Congress nominee against Raghavendra Rao, and was defeated by the latter.—A. P.

DR. KHARE AND POLITICAL SITUATION

NAGPUR, June 12.

Dr. Khare, the Congress Leader in the C. P. Legislative Assembly, will see Mahatma Gandhi at Shegaon early next week, and discuss with him the present political situation in the country.—A. P.

POONA HAS TWO INCHES OF RAIN

POONA, June 12.

Poona had nearly two inches of rain last night, when it had the first Monsoon showers lasting for over three hours. There has been rain throughout the Deccan and Marmagoa, the highest amount of rainfall being four inches.—A. P.

No use—
STANDING HALF AN HOUR UNDER A TAP TO COOL YOUR BRAIN.
APPLY A FEW DROPS OF—
SWASTIK
BRAH-AMLA
HAIR OIL & NOTE THE COOLING & SOOTHING EFFECT
Incomparable herbs like Brahmi and Amla and extracts of other Hair Tonics are combined in the manufacture of BRAH-AMLA the only dependable and delicately perfumed Hair Oil for brain and Hair.
BRAH-AMLA
HAIR OIL
ब्राह्मला तेल
SWASTIK'S TRIUMPH IN HAIR OILS

60 'Planes Bombard Bilbao

Heaviest Since Start Of War

Bombs Kill 30 Villagers At Lezama

BILBAO: June 12.

The rebels taking advantage of the brilliantly fine weather launched General Franco's threatened offensive against Bilbao yesterday.

Salamanca midnight communique claimed that all the Republican positions constituting Bilbao's defensive iron ring was occupied, but an official Basque communique broadcast last night declares that there was a counter-attack inflicting severe losses on enemy

Reuter's special correspondent on Basque firing line wiring late last night states that the rebel attack was centred on sector north of Mount Vizcargui where the fifth brigade of Carlist Volunteers and Fascists and also one battalion of Moors advanced on a three-mile front supported by tanks, five batteries and artillery.

Basques were eventually forced to relinquish Mounts Urcula and Vizcargui and retire on iron ring.

Absence of Basque aerial opposition gave the enemy aircraft a field-day, their 'planes operating throughout day.

"In the evening," says Reuter's correspondent, "I counted about sixty 'planes, including junkers trimotor bombers, Savoi trimotor bombers, Heinkel or Fiat fighters embark one of heaviest air bombardments of war hitherto.

One of the attackers was brought down by Basque anti-aircraft making the third rebel 'plane thus to be brought down since Thursday.

The bombardment lasted two hours and set fire to pinewoods over a distance of three miles behind iron ring fortification.

The 'planes bombed and machinegunned the villages and roads right back to Bilbao. Thirty civilian inhabitants at Lezama were killed when several quarter-ton bombs fell in the centre of the village.

Four times during the day rebels bombed our lines and enemy troops were clearly seen spreading out white cloths as signal to desist.

Japan To Put More Ships In Route To India

Out To Secure "Smoother Supply Of Pig-iron And Other Raw Materials"

TOKYO, June 12.

The Ministry of Communica tions have advised the Association of Shipowners to put more ships in the route to India, in order to secure a smoother supply of pig-iron and other raw materials. The Association is likely to follow the advice. Simultaneously it is studying how to overcome the growing shortage of bottoms by means of voluntary control of shipping in dustry, possibly through a pool for the operation of freighters.—Reuter.

Srinagar Mill Strike Settled

AHMEDABAD, June 12.

The Labour Association negotiated with the management of the Srinagar Mill, whose operatives observed a stay-in strike yesterday. An agreement was reached at midnight, as a result of which the strike was terminated. The men are working as usual to-day.—A. P.

Opening the attack against the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Johnstown the Steel Workers' organising committee has called a strike for to-night in the Company's Cambria Mill, which employs 15,000 men.

TAKE GANDHI AT HIS WORD

"Daily Telegraph" Commenting On Zetland Asks For Close Range Discussions

LONDON, June 12.

Commenting upon Lord Zetland's Oxford speech the "Daily Telegraph" says nothing is more difficult to believe than that genuine misunderstanding still exists regarding the working of new constitution.

Governor after Governor has given assurance of his sole desire to work in harmony with any Government possessing the confidence of legislatures

The controversy has become one about words and phrases of formulae in which Mr. Gandhi is still insisting that Congress intended to frame its demand in a form constitutionally possible for Governors to accept.

Mr. Gandhi should now be taken at his word and renewed opportunity should be given to Congress leaders to come to terms with Governors.

Long range discussions and explanations have exhausted their usefulness and further negotiations should be conducted at close quarters between Governors and Congress leaders in various provinces and be facilitated by convoking legislatures.

Such conversations would certainly not be jeopardised by lack of cordiality on the part of British administrators. A new test should be made in India of the chances of co-operation. If the acceptance of office is again refused the administration in the recalcitrant provinces must be carried on on lines which the Government of India Act provides as alternative to self Government.—Reuter.

"LORD ZETLAND'S JUSTIFICATION

The "News Chronicle" says Lord Zetland's remarks at Oxford are most helpful yet to come from a Government spokesman since the difficulty arose. The remarks do not go the whole way to meet Mr. Gandhi, but the speech is an advance. Lord Zetland is quite justified in pointing out that the Congress has never repudiated its intention not to co-operate and seek to end the Act. So long as that stands certain reserve can only be expected from those pledged to implement the Act.—Reuter's Special.

All Army Leaders To Be Shot

MOSCOW, June 12.

All the arrested Army leaders mentioned yesterday have been sentenced to be shot immediately.

—Reuter.

MASS MEETINGS APPROVE OF DEATH SENTENCES

MOSCOW, June 12.

Thousands of resolutions passed at mass meetings have been sent to Moscow, approving of the death sentences on army leaders, and many groups have offered to assist the O.G.P.U. to eradicate espionage.—Reuter's Special.

TRANSPORTATION FOR MURDER OF INTERNEE

One Accused Sentenced; Four Acquitted

CHITTAGONG, June 12.

Judgment was delivered this morning in the internee murder case. Of the five accused Bimal Biswas, Tejendra Dutta, Abinash Dutt and Nawab Mia were acquitted while Amulya Acharjee who first confessed but subsequently retracted his confession was found guilty and was sentenced to transportation for life.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

Will Viceroy Break His Silence?

(From our Correspondent)

LONDON, June 12.

Recent official utterances coupled with the report that the Viceroy is likely to break his prolonged silence, are accepted by political circles, as forecast by me a week ago, that authorities having almost come to the end of the Imperial Conference, are now in a position to devote themselves to the work of solving the present deadlock. There have been private conversations to acquaint the authorities with the real situation in India. I understand India returned Civilian Diehards have been fulminating over Lord Zetland's speeches about goodwill towards Britain But Dr. Sapru has been telling these diehards that their attitude has made it impossible for the average Englishman to live in India. I have reason to believe one of Lord Zetland's Indian advisers at India Office told a prominent diehard, who boosted about his stay of over 35 years in India, that if he could not understand Indians during that period he ought to stay longer instead of accusing Indians of lack of goodwill. But Sir M. Zaffrulla Khan gave the biggest shock to diehards the other day when he declared that he understood from the Dominion premiers that the Dominions enjoyed complete independence and their link with mother country was merely the crown. Sir M. Zaffrullah Khan contended there was nothing wrong by anyone in India to talk about complete independence. He reminded the diehards that though the present Constitution does not lead India towards independence as enjoyed by the Dominions, British pledges all along have been one of leading India towards that status which is enjoyed by the other Dominions.

Dr. Sapru's plea that Governors should summon legislatures immediately invite the Congress leaders to form ministries to avoid further deterioration of the Indian situation, has not failed to create an impression in political circles.

EXECUTIONS TO-DAY?

MOSCOW, June 12.

The arrested Army Leaders have been sentenced to death. The sentence will probably be carried out in the morning, although no announcement has actually been made. Of the victims, Marshal Tukhachevsky was imperial nobleman, who became the right-hand man of the Defence Minister, M. Voroshiloff, General Putna, ex-Soviet Military Attache in London, General Yakir, ex-Commander-in-Chief of Ukraine, General Uborevich, ex-White Russian Commander, who successfully fought Generals Deniken and Wrangel in the Civil War, General Feldman, Chief of the Red Army Personnel, General Kork, ex-Commander, Moscow Garrison, General Eideman, President of Chemical Aviation Research Society and General Primakoff, Commander, Kharkoff Garrison.—Reuter's Special.

CHIEF AVIATION ENGINEER'S DEATH

LONDON, June 12.

The death has occurred of R. J. Mitchell, Chief Engineer, Supermarine Aviation Works. He was responsible for the designs of most of the seaplanes, which represented Britain at the Schneider Trophy Races between 1922 and 1931.—Reuter's Special.

BETHELEHEM STEEL-WORKERS STRIKE

JOHNSTOWN, June 12.

The Bethelehem Steel-workers (mentioned yesterday) struck work. Fifteen hundred pickets are guarding the entrances of the Mill.—Reuter's Special.

Bombay Flying Club Machines Reaches Heston

LONDON, June 12.

Four machines of the Bombay Flying Club arrived at Heston aerodrome at 17-00 (B. S. T.)—Reuter's Special.

Fakir Gets Generous

BANNU, June 12.

A young Hindu boy, named Chandar, who was kidnapped from Iddarkhel in North Weziristan was released in interesting circumstances.

It will be rembered that when Chandar's kidnapping was known the leading Muhammadan Maliks of the village decided to wait in deputation on the Faqir of Ipi asking him to order his followers to desist from such kidnapping and to release Chandar.

The deputation waited on the Faqir who promised the deputationists that the boy would be set free.

The Faqir of Ipi is also reported to have said that he himself had been away in some other territory called Nekbal. The boy has since safely returned to his village.

Harnam Singh, motor driver and another kidnapped from near Damdil have been released.—A.P.

EMPIRE AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

Imperial Conference Committee Does Not Welcome Proposal

LONDON, June 11.

Australia's proposals for the establishment of an Empire Agricultural Council are not favoured by the Imperial Conference Committee on economic questions whose report was issued to-day.

The Committee expressed the view that the Imperial Eocnomic Committee seemed well qualified to meet most of the proposed functions.

The Report of the Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Havenga, the South African Minister of Finance, includes a resolution expressing high appreciation of the work of the Imperial Economic Committee, noting the success which attended its operations, and its continuance is proposed with the addition of a representative from Burma.

It is further proposed that for the next five years the funds available to the committee should be increased from 20,000 sterling to 22 000 annually.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 12.

Deaths have occurred of Brigadier General John Burnard Edwards and Colonel Thomas Francis Renny-Tailyour.—Reuter.

SURREY BEATS SOMERSET

LONDON, June 11.

Surrey won by eleven runs. Surrey 406 and 35 (Andrews 6.4|12|8). Somerset 264 (F. S. Lee 130, Brown 6 for 77). and 166 (Wellard 91 not out).—Reuter.

Jessie Anderson Beats Doris Park

TURNBERRY, June 11.

In the final of British Women's Golf Miss Jessie Anderson beat Miss Doris Park, 6 and 4. over 36 holes.—Reuter.

Germany Beat Belgium

BERLIN, June 12.

In the Davis Cup semi-final, Germany beat Belgium (3-0).—Reuter's Special.

ZETLAND'S SPEECH

Gandhiji Says He Has No Statement To Make

Interviewed on Friday night at Jalgaon station on his way to Wardha, Mahatma Gandhi said he had no statement to make at present on Lord Zetland's speech in the House of Lords.

Rousing Welcome To Jawaharlal In Chittagong

Taken In Imposing Procession: Welcome Addresses Given At Public Meeting

Dwells On Chittagong's Special Problems—Detention Without Trial, &c.

CHITTAGONG, June 12.

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm reminiscent of the heyday of the non-co-operation movement when Chittagong had the unique distinction of having a visit from Mahatma Gandhi, S.S. "Englestan" arrived here at 2-30 p.m. carrying Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Miss Indira Nehru and Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya. Owing to the rough sea the steamer was delayed by over four hours in reaching.

Panditji and party were met, at Cox's Bazar, by an advance party of leading citizens including the President of the District Congress Committee and about a dozen prominent Muslim leaders.

On landing Panditji was greeted by a huge crowd which had been waiting at the wharf from early hours of the morning and then taken in an imposing procession through triumphal arches erected at principal street crossings.

After taking a short rest Panditji proceeded to address a mammoth public meeting at Parade Grounds where welcome addresses were presented on behalf of the Chittagong Municipality and several other institutions.

Panditji and party will leave for Calcutta to-night.—United Press.

HONOURED BY SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS

At a meeting attended by about 20,000 people addresses were presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by different organisations including the Chittagong Municipality, the public of Chittagong, the Krishak-Proja Samiti, the Chamber of Commerce, the Muslim Majlis, and the Muslim Students' Federation.

Replying jointly Panditji who spoke both in Hindi and English for about two hours dealt with the special problems of Chittagong including police punitive taxes. the identity card system, detention without trial, terrorism etc. and also spoke generally on the Indian poblems emphasising the present constitutional deadlock. He in conclusion surveyed his experiences in Burma and Malaya.

Earlier he granted interviews to several European gentlemen including the Manager of the Burma Oil Company and the Agent of the Assam Bengal Railway.

Panditji left for Calcutta tonight.—United Press

Muslim League President On Its Demand

"Adequate Representation On All Bodies To Ensure Confidence In Majority Rule"

"The Muslim League and myself have never been against the ideals of the Congress, whatever differences there may have been between us. We have never allowed any first-class National issue to be defeated for want of support from us. So far as fighting for Freedom goes we have never lagged behind."

Thus declared Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, speaking at a meeting of the Muslim Students' Union, of which body he is the President, on Saturday evening.

Mr. Jinnah drew a picture of the backward condition of the Muslims. There were three lacs of Muslims in Bombay, but compared with the other communities they had very little to their credit in political or social institutions.

The Hindus, Mr. Jinnah asserted, had a strong political organisation in the National Congress. Incidentally he paid a compliment to the Congress, and said that it was a powerful, well-knit, well-organised body, with strong moral and financial support, as also the suppport of innumerable voluntary workers.

The Parsis too had their educational and other benevolent institutions. But where were the Muslims? he asked.

Mr Jinnah said that the Muslim League was the first organised attempt to ameliorate the condition of the Muslims. The League was condemned as a communal organisation which was out to safeguard the interests of the Muslims. Of course, Mr. Jinnah said, the League wanted to safeguard the interests of the Muslims, but that was not the only function of the League.

AGREEING WITH CONGRESS IDEALS

Mr. Jinnah said that as far as the fight for Freedom went, they were in agreement with the ideals of the Congress, but they wanted the position of the minority to be secured. He cited the instance of Canada where the French minority forming only a fourth of the population, had secured one-third representation, though there was more homogeneity between the French and the British than between the Hindus and Muslims.

WHAT MUSLIMS WANT

It was all very well to say that the religion, culture and language of the minorities would be protected. That was to be taken for granted. No decent Government would interfere with the religion or culture of the people. But what the Muslims wanted was adequate representation on all bodies so that they could feel secure and confident in the majority rule.

Defending himself against the charge that he had changed and had become a communalist, Mr. Jinnah said that he had not changed since 1915 when owing to his great efforts the sessions of the League and Congress met in the same place—at Bombay. In fact the Congress too had accepted the Muslim demands, as formulated in the Lucknow Pact till 1928.

"CONGRESS HAS CHANGED"

It was changed then, because the management of the Congress had passed into different hands. It was the Congress that had changed, but he had remained what he was. Continuing, Mr. Jinnah said, that he did not attach very great importance to the Legislatures themselves. He said that he dreamt of setting up well-organised institutions for uplift, for social service and for the relief of people who stood in need of such relief. He thought this humble work was much better than shining under the footlights on the political stage, and in this work he sought the help of the students—students who were being continually flattered as the leaders and trustees of the future.

FORM YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS

He appealed to them not to follow him blindly but to discuss, analyse, and arrive at their own conclusions. They should join the League mould it, change it—according to what they thought was right. But if they agreed with him he wanted them not merely to approve and keep quiet, but to give him their solid support.

On Road To Recovery

Re-assuring Report Of Sir Sorabji's Condition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Much better to-day", was the report given to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" when he inquired at "Buena Vista" as to the latest news of Sir Sorab Pochkhanawala.

The report of Dr. K. T. Gajjar, Pathologist, that the blood examination of the patient showed that it was free from infection and of germs has reassured the medical attendants on the case, that Sir Sorab is now on the road to a steady recovery.

Inquiries made to-day shows that the temperature of Sir Sorab had declined and the pulse and general condition had shown a marked tendency towards improvement.

The Doctors are now more hopeful of the ultimate issue of the case.

Huge Increase In Export Credit Guarantees

LONDON, June 11.

The Commons agreed without a division to a resolution moved by Mr. Hudson, Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, raising the limit of export credit guarantees from 26 to 50 million sterling and allowing the guarantees to remain in force until March 1950.

Mr. Hudson emphasised that traders were taking increasing advantage of the scheme which the Opposition also welcomed.—Reuter's Special.

Robins Captains 1st Test With New Zealand

LONDON, June 12.

Robins captains England in the first test against New Zealand on 26th June.—Reuter.

Zetland Demands Congress Surrender

Faizpur Stand Blocks Way To Solution

RESPONSE TO MAHATMA'S OFFER

Ministries Open To Those Who Are Willing To Work Act

LONDON, June 11.

Speaking at the University Conservative Association, Oxford, Lord Zetland said that it had been suggested in India that the interpretation of the constitutional position that he had given in the House of Lords on June 8 amounted to a rejection of the peace offer by Mr. Gandhi. It was certainly never so intended, and he was at a loss to understand how any such meaning could be read in it.

All he said was that in the event of serious disagreement between the Governor and Ministers, which he hoped, would seldom occur, it would be better that both parties should be free to consider what action they should take rather than that the Governor should be bound by an undertaking given previously summarily to dismiss the Ministers or ask for their resignation irrespective of the nature or magnitude of the particular disagreement.

DIFFERING CONCEPTIONS

There seemed to be two widely differing conceptions of the nature of Provincial Government under the Act.

One was based on the assumption that the functions of a Governor were solely those of a watchdog, concerned only to seize every possible opportunity of thwarting the Ministers in their task.

The other was on the assumption that the Governor and Ministers were partners in a common task, initiative and, indeed, except in a limited and clearly defined sphere, control, being vested in the Ministers.

In the sphere of special responsibilities the Governor would not only desire but have the right to require that possible grounds of disagreement should be frankly discussed between the Ministers and himself.

Under the first conception the Governor necessarily appeared as an aloof and hostile figure; under the second as a friend and collaborator. It was the second of these two conceptions that he had always cherished, and that, he was certain was the true one.

It was also said that what the Congress spokesmen sought was the proof of friendliness between the British authorities and their Party.

....Just as it takes two to make a quarrel so friendship is only possible on a reciprocal basis.

PROOF OF FRIENDSHIP

As far as he knew the declaration made in the name of the Congress at Faizpur that their purpose in sending Congressmen to the new Legislatures would be "not to co-operate in any way with the Act, but to combat it and seek to end it" had never been withdrawn.

On the other hand by way of contrast the Congress had been invited in every Province in which they were in a majority in the Legislatures to form Ministries and had been assured by the Governors of their most cordial co-operation. That offer and co-operation were still at the disposal of those willing to accept office under the Act with a desire not to wreck the constitution, but obtain the best from it.

He did not know what further proof of friendliness it was possible to give.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Last Plenary To Be Held On Tuesday

LONDON, June 11.

The final plenary session of the Imperial Conference will be held on Tuesday at St. James Palace, the principal delegates having their last deliberations on Monday.

The Civil Air Communications Report, Reuter learns, deals mainly with the co-ordination of the Empire's Air services and makes recommendations regarding landing grounds' etc

The Shipping Committee is believed to have agreed to a subsidy for British shipping in the Pacific, and the chief point of the report will be amount of money recommended.—Reuter.

Assurance Is Essential

LONDON, June 11.

Mr. A. C. Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Legislative Assembly, in a speech to the Friends of India Society, said that it was necessary for the Congress to ask for specific assurances of Governors that they would not interfere with the day to day administration of the Ministers.

Mr. Dutt expressed the opinion that the constitution should be accepted and worked if the required assurances were forthcoming.—Reuter.

Blue Star Scratched

LONDON, June 11.
(Special Cable.)

Blue Star was scratched from the Hunt Cup.

Western Pact Comes To Crash?

LONDON: June 11.

It is learned that a new note defining the French Government's views on the proposed new Western Pact has been transmitted to London.

According to the French opinion no pact can be of any value unless it is under the aegis of the League of Nations, which has the task of deciding the identity of the aggressor. It is pointed out that German views on this point have hitherto been negative, and further clarification is sought from Berlin.

It is understood that France also maintains adherence to the Franco-Soviet Pact to which Germany has hitherto been opposed.

Now that France, Germany and Italy have replied to the British memorandum of last November, the British Government which is acting as the mediating agent, will be in a position to ask Berlin for further views.

Although a settlement is by no means in sight, the close alignment of the British and French views is regarded as a hopeful factor.—Reuter.

Exceptional Heat Wave In Europe

Hottest Day In London In 2 Years; 108 Degrees Temperature In Poland; Crops Ruined In Hungary; Pope's Health Affected

LONDON: June 11.

Britain and many parts of Europe are experiencing an exceptional heat-wave.

With a temperature 82 degrees in the shade London experienced the hottest day in two years.

The heat-wave in Poland is described as of unprecedented intensity, temperatures of 108 degrees being recorded in some places.

Hundreds of acres of timber have been destroyed as the result of forest fires.

Ninety-eight degrees temperature in the shade was recorded at noon in Berlin where the school children were given a holiday from school and people flocked from the city to bathe in the lakes.

Antartic Penguins in the Zoo are being accommodated in a refrigerator room.

Budapest reports many cases of heatstroke and it is feared that the heat-wave has ruined Hungarian crop prospects.

Temperatures in Rome touched 95 degrees, and it is reported that it has affected the Pope, who continued audiences despite the great heat.

Higher temperatures are predicted in most countries.

CHAMPION OF FORWARD POLICY

Plea For Permanent Solution Of Waziristan Problem

ABBOTTABAD, June 11.

Rai Bahadur Dewanchand Oberai, President of the Frontier Hindu Sikh Nationalist party, in the course of a press statement says that the "close border policy" or the "Forward policy" alone can meet the situation; even the so-called "Razmak policy" of opening roads through Waziristan and keeping an effective force at Razmak has not been a success.

Tribal lawlessness and depredations cannot cease in spite of costly military operations at irregular intervals and the exceedingly slow and gradual extension of control over the Frontier tribes in order to bring them to the ways of civilization and peaceful development of tribal territory.

LESSON OF EXPERIENCE.

The principles of border protection require revision in the light of past experience. There can be little doubt that the tribesmen have repeatedly, if not constantly, made a nuisance of themselves and have forfeited their claims to independence, which secures them the right to arm themselves to the teeth and prey upon harmless, unarmed Hindu infidels or Kafirs, whose weak position on the border makes them suitable for these savage hillmen.

The Waziristan problem must be solved once and for all in view of the persistently hostile and aggressive attitude of the Wazirs and the Mahsuds on the Wiziristan border in 1919-23, in 1930 and in 1937.—A.P.

PATIDAR ASHRAM'S SILVER JUBILEE

Students' Reception To Sardar Patel

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, June 11.

The Silver Jubilee Committee of the Patidar Ashram celebrated the Silver Jubilee this morning. Mr. Morarbhai Patel, M.L.A., hoisted the National Flag.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel President, Jubilee Celebrations, arrived this noon from Bardoli. Members of the Celebration Committee and Ashram students welcomed and garlanded the Sardar.

A social gathering of old and new students of Ashram was held this noon.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 5, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 3, 1305
Parsi: Deh 11, 1306
Hightide: 2-36, 15-28
Lowtide: 8-41, 21-56
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 16m.

Monday, June 14

Bombay University Senate 1 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of this association a film on "Two Ways of Living" will be screened by the Bombay Sanitary Association at the College Hall, on Sunday (13th instant) at 7-30 p.m.

MARATHA SAMAJ GRAHA COMMITTEE

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Maratha Samaj Graha Committee will be held at the Samaj Graha, Supari-Bag Road (Sunday) the 4th July at 3-30 p.m. to adopt the Annual Report and audited balance sheet of accounts.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The second meeting of the current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Palagally) Samuel Street when all the members are requested to be present in time.

DADAR HINDU SABHA

The annual general meeting of the Dadar Hindu Maha Sabha will be held on Sunday the 20th June, to appoint office-bearers for the year 1937-38 and to transact such other businesses as will be allowed by the president. All members of the Dadar Hindu Maha Sabha are requested to be present. Time:—3-30 p.m. Place:—Shri Samarth Vyayam Mandir, Gokhale Road, Dadar.

MUSLIMS AND CURFEW ORDER

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Muslim Relief Committee again interviewed the Commissioner of Police in order to acquaint him with the difficulties experienced by Muslims in offering their morning prayers in mosques within the area under Curfew Order. The Commissioner of Police assured that if at all the Curfew Order was renewed, which he trusted would not be necessary, it would expire at 5-30 a.m. instead of 6 a.m. to enable Muslims to say their prayers in mosques.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Windbag the Sailor" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"May Time" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 3 and 6 p.m.
CAPITOL—"And Sudden Death" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Elephant Boy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5 and 7-15 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jawani-ki-Hawa" Daily at 3-30 and 6 p.m.
WEST-END—"Insaf" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-15 and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Struggle" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5 and 7-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kulvadhu" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Theosophy generally stated" will be the subject of a free public lecture, to be followed by questions and answers, which will be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, Opposite Flora Fountain, this evening at 6-15.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

The members of the 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee will go round the Dadar locality at 8 a.m. enrolling members.

The members of the Committee are requested to be present in the Committee's Office at 7-50 a.m.

The public are requested to help the members by getting themselves enrolled immediately.

NO DEMOLITION OF DURGAH

Muslim Relief Committee Contradicts Rumour

Hon. Secretary, Muslim Relief Committee, writes:—

The attention of The Bombay Muslim Relief Committee has been drawn to a rumour to the effect that the Durgah situated at Dongri, at the Junction of Jail Road, East end Nowroji Hill Road, is being demolished.

The Relief Committee having investigated the matter thoroughly, is in a position to state that the rumour is without any foundation.

On the contrary the Mutwalli has obtained from the Municipality perpetual lease and in agreement with the Municipality has arranged to build a wall round the portion leased with steps on the Eastern side for Muslims to enter.

In fact this work is being actually carried out by the Mutwalli himself, with the help of his own contractors.

Harwood League

Bombay City Spring A Surprise

RUNNERS-UP BEATEN BY 2 GOALS

Brilliant Goalkeeping By Cohen

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay City sprang a surprise in the first division of the Harwood League Football, when they defeated such a strong combination as the Third Field Brigade from Kirkee, last year's runners-up, by 2 goals to nil, at the Cooperage this evening.

The winners well deserved their victory, as they, undoubtedly, played a superior game this evening and completely overshadowed their formidable opponents.

BRILLIANT COHEN

Cohen, the City custodian, played a great game, and but for his marvellous saves, there should have been a different story to tell. The winners have to thank him and Leonard, their left-back, for keeping their goal intact, till they doubled their score, off a penalty-kick, in the second half.

THE GAME

In pleasant cloudy weather, the Gunners opened strongly and had a good try immediately after the kick-off, when Cohen, the opposing goal-keeper, saved from MacFarlane, their centre-forward.

CITY'S EARLY LEAD

In the fifth minute from the start, the City forwards broke through nicely, and Schepers, their centre-forward, beat the Gunners' goal-keeper with a crisp shot, to establish an early lead. Thus encouraged the City forwards now settled down to combined play; spelling danger with every movement, they gave a very anxious time to their opponents' defence. Another well-combined movement between their forwards saw their inside-right, Proudfoot testing the Artillerymen's goal-keeper.

Leonard played a sound game at left-back for the City, and was prominent in making a number of good clearances.

Both the teams were now treating the spectators with a good display of football, and the exchanges being evenly shared, the interval arrived with the Gunners in arrears of one goal.

MISSED CHANCES

The Gunners resumed in an impressive manner, Godfrey, their inside-left, send in a fine ground shot, but Cohen, in the City goal, was not to be beaten; while soon after Huntley, their right-half-back, who had changed places with the centre-forward, lost the second chance after resumption. He had a good try, but unluckily the ball struck the woodwork and returned to play. Godfrey did the same thing a little later.

Midway through the second half, Huntley, who was now playing in the centre for the Artillerymen, got yet another good opportunity but failed to convert it to advantage.

Shortly afterwards the City were awarded a penalty-kick and Leonard, their left-back, converted it to double the score.

It was now a ding-dong affair for the remainder of the second half, and the Bombay City retired with a well-earned victory of 2 goals to nil.

THE RESULT:

BOMBAY CITY ..... 2 goals
3RD FIELD BRIGADE R. A. Nil

THE TEAMS:

BOMBAY CITY:—Cohen; Almeida and Leonard; D'Souza, Pope and D'Cunha; Woodcock, Proudfoot, Schepers, Wirth and Wilkins.

3RD FIELD BRIGADE R. A.:—Robinson; Lynan and Walke; Huntley, Bradford and Lugg; Mansfield, Jones, MacFarlane, Godfrey and Jewell.

REFEREE:—Bradley.

MONDAY'S GAME

FIRST DIVISION

Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A. Colaba. Kick-off 6 p.m.

Lady Erskine, wife of the Governor of Madras sailed for England by the mail boat on Saturday.

RAHIMTOOLA FOR SIMLA.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola, Minister of Local Self-Government, will leave Poona for Simla on June 19 to attend the meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health Conference.

The Hon'ble Minister will probably leave Simla on June 25 and arrive at Poona on June 28.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Madras has been declared to be infected with Cholera from June 8.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SPEED!
THRILLS!
CRASH!
RANDOLPH SCOTT
FRANCES DRAKE
IN PARAMOUNT'S
thrill-a-minute drama
"AND SUDDEN DEATH"
Also the
DERBY!

Cricket

HINDU GYMKHANA 'B' BEAT PATHARE KSHATRIYA C. C.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Playing at the Hindu Gymkhana ground, Kennedy Sea Face, on Saturday afternoon, the second string of the Home team defeated the Pathare Kshatriya Cricket Club by 3 wickets and 59 runs.

Batting first the Hindu Gymkhana 'B' ran up a total of 134 runs for 8 wickets and declared. They got their opponents all out for 75 runs before the stumps were drawn.

Lotwala, of the Hindu Gymkhana, who remained unbeaten, contributed a useful 55 runs which included 10 fours, while Navalkar was the most successful bowler, capturing four wickets for 23 runs.

REGAL
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
For One Week Only!
M-G-M's GREATEST MUSICAL ROMANCE!
Jeanette MacDONALD
Nelson EDDY
in
Maytime
with JOHN BARRYMORE
A ROBERT Z. LEONARD Production
Produced by Hunt Stromberg
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
Also the
DERBY!
(Free List Suspended)

The Summer School of Physical Training, Juhu, gave a demonstration of athletics on 30th May in the presence of over 2,000 men, women and and children.
Among the items of interest were lathi, bhala, lazim, swords, daggers sticks fight, Swedish drill and stilt-walking. On the extreme left the pupils are seen practising with "Bhalas," while in the the centre Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, who presided and a portion of the crowd are seen. To the right two pupils are seen engaged in a fight with double-sticks.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Disposing Bad Coins

By N. J.

One of the greatest handicaps, I suffer from is the inability to distinguish good from bad coins. Try as I may I have never been able to learn the art of picking out the spurious from the genuine article, and as a consequence of this ineradicable drawback I find myself continually palmed off an anna or a rupee which nobody else accepts. I daresay there must be worse mugs than myself in this matter, but I have never come across them. And the blokes I have to deal with have too shrewd an eye to accept the damaged goods which I offer them with my blandest air. How marvellously clever they are: just a glance and a twirl with the thumb and the index finger and there is your coin back. "This won't do, Sir!"

* * *

Greatest Enemies

The tram and bus conductors are my greatest enemies. It is with the utmost impunity that they offer you as change the baldest anna or what looks like the first rupee coined in John Company's reign. It has lost its colour and its timbre, and its surface is as smooth as that of a billiard ball. They, however, assure you that it is quite "Acchha" and anyway that is all the change they have got—take it or leave it—(and if the latter, get out!) And so you have to take it.

But try to pass the same rupee to another member of his tribe. He will look critically at the coin and suspiciously at you. He will sound it on his steel box. No! It does not sound alright. You assure him that to your ears it does, and after all it was given to you by another of their gang only half an hour ago. Then he generally calls his mate for consultation, and both of them decide it to be dud and you have to bow down to the judgment of the tribunal, and ferret out another anna.

* * *

The Problem

You come out with hatred in your heart for the whole tribe of tram and bus conductors and—what is worse—a spurious rupee on your hands! I for one never feel at ease until I have disposed of that confounded coin. So you approach the nearest Panwallah (though personally I hate chewing a pan.) You pick out the rupee from your pocket and try to appear as casual as possible, though your conscience is already making you feel a coward and a cad. You await the change, but soon you find it is not forthcoming. The panwallah is polite but firm. You give him another coin and pass to the shop of the nearest Irani. As you sit gingerly sipping the tea or soda you have ordered, you ruminate over the general depravity of humanity. You curse and kick yourself for being a mug. You abuse the Government for allowing such coins to be in circulation. You decide to write a strong "Letter to the Editor" about it all. And while your mental vista is thus clouded with ugly thoughts, the boy comes and collects your cup or glass. You get up and approach the counter You select the cheapest cigar,—and pass on that skeleton in the cupboard. And while you are busy lighting your fag, you hear the by now familiar sound. No, it does not ring alright.....you have not even the moral courage to argue with that fellow. And so crestfallen you return to your digs—the worse off by two good annas in trying to negotiate that bad rupee.

* * *

A Precious Collection

In days gone by, wnen I was younger and not so worldly-wise, I took the matter more sportingly and more philosophically. Far from being anxious to rid myself of such coins, I had decided to form a collection of those specimens of spurious currency. That collection, however, grew more rapidly than I had thought possible and soon I found that I had invested more money in this business than I could well afford. So I decided to liquidate my museum, though it was a wrench to part from the conglomeration of coins ranging from the spick and span ones to those badly bruised and battered. (There was, however, a quarter-anna bit with a neat hole in the middle which I decided to retain as a supreme tribute to my gullibility!) In those days I had somehow a firm belief that a Government Office was bound to accept whatever coins you offered.

I therefore decided to augment my Postal Savings Bank deposit, which had remained stationary ever since it was opened years ago in the first flush of my Boy Scout days. Like an innocent abroad I went to the Post Office and handed over my previous collection to the old Post Master, whom I knew slightly. He examined one piece after another critically, and afterwards he surveyed me still more critically. Then he called me in his inner sanctum, and without any further ado told me that he had every right to hand me over to the police for possessing so many counterfeit coins, but that as he knew me, and as moreover he knew my father also before me he did not want to ruin my life. So if I had any sense I would hop it.....which, needless to add, I did without so much as asking him what he proposed to do with my hard-earned hoard!

* * *

Little Piece

Since then, I never keep a suspicious coin with me a moment longer than I can help it. I have often made perfectly unnecssary purchases in my ardent anxiety to dispose of that damned rupee. I have trekked from one end of the town to another trying to pass off that evil acquisition, and though I generally have had to spend more than the actual value of the coin concerned in this process of disposal, there is in the end the supreme satisfaction of having found a more thick-headed mug than myself! It is a spiritual solace which amply recompenses me for the lack of my discriminating ability. Of course I never venture within a mile of a government office or a Bank with my damaged goods (they, I learnt subsequently, have the authority to confiscate and destroy such things!) Naturally I have perfected a technique of my own in this affair. The secret of it lies, first, in appearing extremely casual and second, (after the coin has been refused) of assuming an air of injured, even outraged, innocence. You show as if it was the first time you were enlightened about the spuriousness of that confounded thing, and what a nuisance it was! And so you pass on to the next shopkeeper, and enact your little piece again!

* * *

Moral Aspect

Some of my readers may charge me with having picked up too trivial a subject for this week's comments. But is it really trivial? I ask you. For this problem has as much a legal as a moral aspect. Most of my readers are aware—or ought to be—that it is positively unlawful to pass on a coin which you know to be counterfeit. But how many of us desist from doing it and destroy the coin forthwith? We console ourselves that it may be illegal but not immoral. After all you are only a passing carrier of the victimisation. The original fraud was not yours. But is this not compromising with the straight and narrow code of honesty? On the other hand is one to allow oneself to be for ever duped and defrauded?.....However I don't want to moralise here any further on this topic—And you know now what I practise!

STUDENT PASSAGES

Every year several hundreds of students go abroad from India either to complete their studies in Europe and America or on educational tours.

Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., are able to assist such students by advising them of concessions available, by reserving accommodation and issuing tickets by steamer and train, and handling their baggage, etc. These facilities will be appreciated by all students and particularly by those proceeding abroad for the first time.

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MERE GUP AND GOSSIP

Bulls And Bears–And My Lost Shirt: When Sport Was Sport And Every Lion Had His Christian: The Glory Revived: Challenge To Examiners: Beauty And Jewels

By J. D. M.

I had often heard that in Bombay the gods smiled, frowned and changed sides in such quick succession that fortunes were made over-night and lost in less time. Imagination boggles at such stupendous metamorphosis. To say the least I was intrigued and rather curious to see the dramatic transformation of a mere mortal into a millionaire, though not so keen to see the erstwhile millionaire winding his weary way home or cadging for the tram-fare. Even the sight of a slick Egyptian changing Mr. Macpherson's rupee into an egg with a little gillie-gillie is fascinating. How much more fascinating it must be to watch Dame Fortune at play! An innocent flirtation with her, provided she was not in one of her temperamental moods, may send you straight on golden wings of joy to the seventh heaven of capitalism.

I VENTURE FORTH

The horoscope predicated a great change in my life. You know what that means. My opportunity had, obviously, arrived and I was not going to miss the chance. If only I played my cards properly! I ventured forth into the wilderness, the Share Bazar, where these wonderous changes of curtain are wrung. Right in the middle of the day when all men of good-will gloat, glare or grumble over their lunches, with a fan-fare of trumpets the real fun began. An over-zealous picador waved the red rag. Bulls came rushing, tearing, smashing everything to smithereens. The onslaught was terrific.

BULLS AND TOREADORS

Maddened by the glitter of steel they charged on and on and whatever came in the way was sent flying, literally flying.

It is reported (not by Prof. Picard) that some steel bars, though somewhat deferred in flight, eventually reached the stratosphere, and that fragments of Wood and Cement, swathed in Cotton, were later found in the wilds of Burma. But the report seems to be somewhat coloured and dyed. Pandemonium prevailed. Faster and faster went the bulls. The crowd grew excited. The toreadors were forgotten. Bouquets were showered on the bulls, even I put my shirt on them.

AND THEN BEARS

But all along the bears were watching, waiting for their cue to start the dance. The bulls were losing strength and when their fury seemed to be spent, the bears rushed in full battle-cry. They hugged the bulls. They squeezed them tighter and tighter while the music went round faster and faster, till the mighty bulls, one by one, turned tail and fled to regions unknown. The bears calmly picked up the bouquets, including my shirt, and quietly walked out. The crowd rushed to cover. The curtain came down. Dame Fortune yawned. A most unladylike yawn. I came back home and made a bonfire of the horoscope. Never again—till next time.

THOSE DAYS OF SPORTS

When I see our namby-pamby young men sitting in cinemas for hours and hours, enraptured at the sight of pasty-faced creatures moaning about their sweeties, I do want to box their ears and knock their stupid heads together. How I long for the old Roman days when it took more than a celluloid cuddling to move the young men!! Those were the days of sport, real manly sport. If you wanted a bit of fun you went to the Amphitheatre and watched real live human-beings fighting, with bare-fists, with real live lions starved for the purpose a few days in advance. You could have your choice, of course; the programme was richly varied. The gladiators hacked each other to bits with shining Roman sword or wild elephants chased some "fortunate" person round and round the cage. What could be more thrilling than to watch human-beings being torn to shreds by friendly lions or trampled and flattened to a pancake by frolicking elephants!

ALL ENJOYED IT

Mind you, everybody enjoyed it. The spectators enjoyed it; the gladiators enjoyed it; the "fortunate persons" enjoyed it; and even the elephants and lions enjoyed it. So much so that before the performance the gladiators in sheer ecstasy went down on their knees and chanted: "We who are about to die, salute you, Caesar."

There was never a question of foul play. Every lion had his share. And if ever a hitch occurred, which was rare, the dear little Roman children sobbed in their mothers laps "Mummy, what a pity that poor lion didn't get his Christian!" Bless their little hearts. Think of those days and compare them with to-day when lusty men and lustier wenches hound a solitary fox from cover to cover. How I long for the old Roman times!

ROME REDIVIVUS

However the days of chivalry ain't dead yet, as an American wit put it. There is still hope for humanity. It does my heart real good to read that there is a "special correspondent" of an Anglo-Indian newspaper who feels as I feel. Describing the "week-end" operations in Waziristan he expresses his feelings in this immortal fashion: "It would have been better, perhaps, if the tribesmen had collected their Lashkars and stubbornly opposed the advance of the Wazir Force Brigade. . . . . Then they would have been pounded by guns, howitzers and aeroplanes."

Pounded by guns, howitzers and aeroplanes. How fascinating! The sight of mangled bodies, of flying limbs, of the crimson fluid flowing in rich profusion must be too lovely for words.

MATRICULATION BOGEY

It is fortunate that the bigwigs of the Bombay University can, under the present Standing Orders and by virtue of immemorial custom, claim exemption from the Matriculation examination. If their privileges were taken away and they were made to take this examination, the results would be sensational, much more sensational than those just announced. Out of 9,965 candidates who appeared at least 3,352 managed to scrape through. But our learned Professors and erudite Fellows will have a hard time beating this performance. How many of them remember their Euclid? or can conjugate, parse or analyse? Precious few, if any. Ask them to write an essay on a horse and they will tell you all about the Aga Khan and the Irish Sweep with a full table of statistics but nothing about the horse. The precis will, no doubt, end in a thesis and the 'viva voce' into a string of let-me-sees and I'm-not-quite sures. Poetry recital will be a combination of squeaks and fog-horns. As for arithmetic a simple question like "If out of 9,965 candidates 3,352 got through the examination, what is the percentage of those who came down" will be difficult to answer without the help of a ready-reckoner.

If the University authorities think that I am talking through my hat, let them come out in the open, and not hide behind their privileges: I dare them to take the exam. I shall pip each and everyone of them, even if they write like Shakespeare, narrate like Gibbon, prove like Euclid and demonstrate like Newton.

IDEAL WOMAN

I wonder how women, and men as well, would react to Pandit Jawaharlal's conception of an ideal woman. Addressing a gathering of Indian women in Singapore, perhaps moved by what he saw, he is reported to have said: "We want women with self-reliance, character and beauty but not dolls to play with. (Aside) I cannot stand women who cover themselves with horrid jewels." The word in brackets is mine; and I may justify this unseemly interpelation on the ground that what follows, that is, I cannot—, must have been said pianississimo and not crescendo.

Panditji's remarks must have been received with loud cheers in girl-guide camps For whatever else you may think about them, you cannot call them dolls. You just try to play with them, you would soon wish that you had never been born or at least born with a spoon, containing all the tricks of ju-jitsu, in your mouth.

RECTIFYING NATURE'S MISTAKE

You can build their character and teach them self-reliance if you catch them young, treat them rough and tell them nothing. But what about beauty, if they are not to use jewels or preen themselves up with the usual paraphernalia and cosmetics? Nature in the raw is undoubtedly beautiful but there is not enough of that beauty to go round. You cannot expect them to remain girl-guides for ever. What are they to do if they are not permitted to cover up the mistakes of nature by what Panditji calls horrid jewels?

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Why Not You?

Rabbit Takes Exercise. Goes On Health Cruise

Paxton Mine of Memories, eighteen-months-old white Angora rabbit, arrived Plymouth from South America recently after a 19,000-mile health cruise with his owner, Mrs. C. Bootle Wilbraham, of Paxton Hill, Huntingdonshire.

Mrs. Wilbraham says: "My rabbit travels everywhere with me. He is as perfectly trained as any dog and is far better company than a dog or cat.

"He sleeps in my cabin, eats special food which I brought with me, and takes his exercise on the promenade deck."

Queer Stories From All Quarters

£150 Tiger Wedding; New Definition Of Pedestrian; Magic Egg

Here are some strange stories from many parts of the world, sent by "Reuter" correspondents this week-end:—

BURMA'S HEAVIEST MAN.

A claim to be the heaviest man in Burma has been put forward by Mr. Teddy Gregory of Kado, Lower Burma. He weighs 27½ stone.

An Anglo-Burma, Mr. Gregory submits his measurements to support his claim. Here they are:—

Wrist 10 ins.; waist 63 ins.; chest 58 ins.; neck 18 ins.; thigh 41 ins.; calves 22 ins.; He is 5 feet 9 inches in height.

RHUBERB FOR NAZI HUSBANDS.

Bavarian housewives are being urged to feed their husbands on plenty of rhuberb and horse-radishes.

Munich newspapers are securing their readers that rhuberb and horse-radishes contain valuable vitamins which the human system lacked during the winter months. They are printing recipies for such dishes as "horse-radish potatoes" and "horse-radish stew."

SLEPT IN CINEMA.

A visitor to a cinema at Yorkton, Saskatchewan, fell alseep during the evening performance of a film. When the show was over he was still sleeping.

The place was locked up, and he was left unnoticed, and fast asleep.

Unfortunately, he chose Saturday night for his sleep and no one discovered him until late on the following morning, when his frantic knocking was heard by passers-by

MAGIC EGG.

An egg of what is claimed to be of record size for a first-season pullet has been laid by a hen at Laysmith, Orange Free State.

After being "off colour" for two days, the pullet, a white Leghorn, suddenly laid an egg weighing 5 ounces. It is 3 5/16 inches long and 2 3/16 inches wide and has only one yoke.

Natives refuse to touch the egg, declaring that the bird has been bewitched.

TOWN COUNCIL ON THE DOLE.

The Town council of a small rural community near Montreal, Quebec, consists of 12 members. The Mayor and seven eldermen are now on the dole.

The Mayor, it is stated, owns one of the best farms in the district, but had to give up farming to pursue his civic duties. That forced him on the relief lits.

One of his chief duties has been the urging of increased direct relief

TIGER RAG.

About £150 was spent on celebrations in Dibrugarh, Assam, when a tigress was ceremoniously married to a tiger.

The tiger was purchased by the Prethinipashs estate, to which the tigress belongs. One of the features of the ceremony was a dinner on a lavishs scale.

It is not known where the couple are to spend their honeymoon.

GAVE BIRTH AT 63.

A 63-year-old woman of Novi Pazar, Yugoslavia has just given birth to a healthy daughter.

Marija Jankovitch by name, she already has a son aged 35 and a married daughter of 18. Her husband is 58 years old

TOO BIG TO SLEEP

The largest man ever admitted to the Penitentiary at Columbus, Ohoi, has been giving the warden some trouble.

Franklin Muach, 27 stone 9 pounds, has just been admitted to the prison.

"He could not get between tables to sit down, so we had to fix him a special plate on the end of the table," said the chief clerk in an interview.

"That wasn't so bad," he added, "but the question of sleeping quarters may be. He may have to stand at night."

"RAISINK" ANCHOD

A 3-ton anchor left in the sands of Coode Island near Melbourne, has been stolen by a gang of clever thieves.

The also tried to dig another anchor out of the sands, in which it had lain for many years, but apparently had no time to finish the job.

CONVERSATION PIECE.

The telephone bell rang in the coffee shop of Ernie Meyer, situated in the same building as one of the cinemas of Decorsh, Iowa.

"What's playing to-night?" a voice asked

Ernie looked up the title of the film and replied, "Mind your own Business!"

"Well, if that's the way you feel about it, okay," replied the voice furiously, and the receiver was banged down

PEDESTRIAN DEFINED

A new definition of a pedestrian was given by Senator Broaddus during a debate in the Oklahoma State Legislature.

"A pedestrian," said the Senator, "is a man who has three grown-up children—and a car."
—Reuter.

Only For Late Risers

Here are a few breathing exercises (so simple, you will find it difficult to believe they can really help) devised specially so that they can be done quietly while still lying in bed.

When you wake lie flat on your back without pillows.

Exercise 1. With hands on diaphragm, heels pressed well down, toes turned up to the ceiling, take a really deep breath, counting ten slowly (mouth closed). Exhale just as slowly. You should feel the diaphragm fully extended and then relaxed.

Excise 2. Now take a deep breath and draw your tummy in without exhaling. Push it out, draw it in, one, two, one, two, as quickly as you can. (this is an excellent exercise for slack tummy muscles).

Exercise 3. Still on your back, turn your toes in (you're knock-kneed now), interlock your fingers at the nape of your neck, and bring your elbows well forward, funny bones touching in front of your nose. Inhale deeply through nost open elbow slowly till they're resting on the bed, and exhale through mouth, bringing elbows forward again.

By this time you are fully awake, your lungs are really alive, and you are ready for anything—and anybody.

YOUNGEST GRANDMA'S PLIGHT

Britain's youngest grandmother, a small brown-eyed woman, aged thirty-four, keeps a family of seven healthy children on unemployment relief money.

She is Mrs. Clara Elizabeth Smedhurst, of Denton. Her eldest daughter, 17-year-old Mrs. Roger Pryer, has a baby girl.

Mrs. Smedhurst introduced me to her six small sons. Behind her smile was a sad, tired look, writes a reporter.

To feed and clothe a strapping husband and seven children on £2 a week is a hard struggle.

50 Loaves A Week.

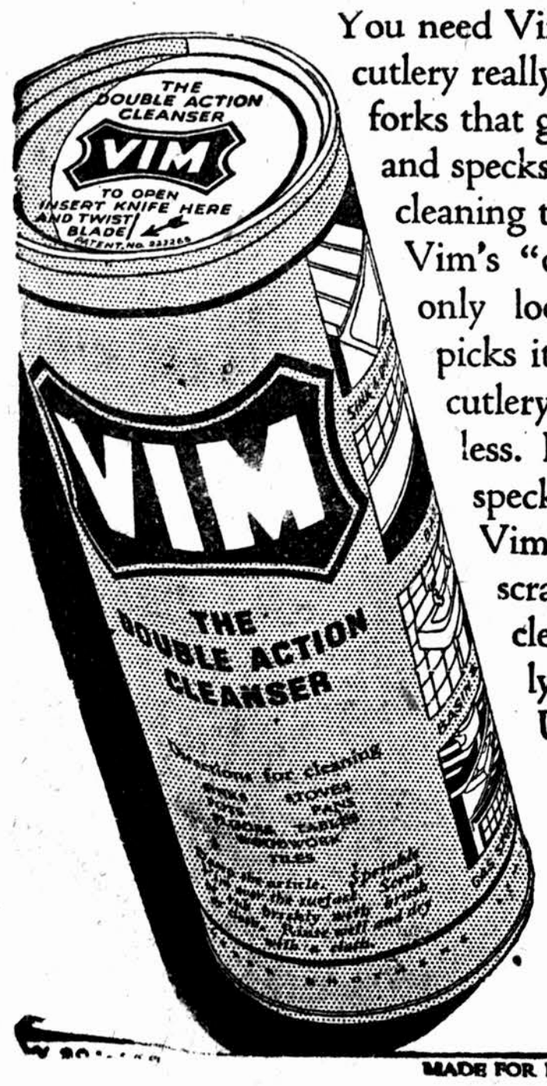
"Since my marriage seventeen years ago I have had a child every two years," Mrs. Smedhurst told me.

"I buy nearly 50 loaves every week Joan helps me to make shirts and underclothes for the boys."

Mr. Smedhurst told me: "I have done every kind of job since I was a boy, and up to four years ago we managed fairly well. My wife needs double the money we have each week to give the kiddies nourishing food. Not that we MIND a large family mark you!"

USE

VIM for cleaning cutlery



You need Vim for keeping your cutlery really clean. Knives and forks that get stained with dirt and specks of food need extra cleaning to keep them bright. Vim's "double action" not only loosens the dirt—it picks it up as well, leaving cutlery gleaming and spotless. Not even the tiniest specks of dirt can escape Vim. Vim does not scratch either, but cleans cutlery smoothly and efficiently. Use Vim always!

This is the new attractive Vim container. The quality of Vim never varies—every canister is the same. Vim has been found supreme for cleaning everything in the house. Refuse substitutes

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PRESIDENCY'S NEW GRADUATES

1475 Out Of 1846 Pass Exam; 80 P. C. Results

37 STAND IN FIRST CLASS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Results of the B.A. Examination held in April last were declared at the University buildings this afternoon.

Out of the 1846 Candidates who appeared for the examination, 1475 have been declared successful, the percentage of passes being 79-9.

37 students have obtained first class honours and 266, second class.

FIRST CLASS HONOURS

53 Masalawala, Miss T S; 128 Chandanasive, D S; 130 Joshi, K K; 134 Ketkar, B. L; 136 Mehendale, M; 139 Navathe, D V; 148 Pitkar. C H; 150 Sane, P S; 172 Bhukhanwalla, B H; 184 Gai, B M; 192 Vohra, I H; 195 Sayed M-H; 199 Nawaz, M H; 203 Coelho. Miss Y. M-L; 210 Eliah, N N; 221 D'Souza, J F; 224 Fernandez, A P; 233 Wright, W G; 241 Chitnar, S D; 565 Patel, I J; 568 Swamidason, J; 579 Ajgaonkar, D; 581 Dalal, L R; 592 Pandit, S V; 599 Pimputkar, M; 753 Gadgil, Miss G A; 763 Konnur, V B; 765 Kulkarni, E D; 826 Ranade. R L; 827 Dani, J N; 1174 Joshi, Y G; 1181 Moghe, N G; 1187 Yardi, M R; 1250 Patel, R U; 1251 Rindani, B B; 1272 Ashar, J M; 1539 Sarabhai, G; 1581 Joshi, A S; 1830 Broh. A B K.

SECOND CLASS HONOURS

1 Bhate, Miss U G; 2 Chitale, Miss I S; 5 Naik, B M; 6 Patel, R I; 9 Shah, S M; 10 Subramanian, S; 31 Shaikh, A U; 39 Freitas, Miss L; 41 Kapadia, E M; 42 Karaka, Miss R F 44 Moses, B; 57 Rebello, Miss G M; 58 Shroff, Miss G D; 60 Shroff, Miss T J; 85 Vaz, J. C.; 88 Kuwadekar, V; 89 Pethe, J. G; 91 Tole P M; 92 Udeshi C M; 93 Dikshit, V P; 94 Naik, V N; 96 Valanju, R S; 129 Damle, P V; 130 Dave M H; 132 Ghanekar, M; 135 Kshemkalyani, B K; 137 Mogre, Miss N. V; 138 Nandurbarkar, D P; 140 Pade, J S; 141 Pandya R M; 146 Patil, G M; 147 Patwardhan, Y M; 149 Sambhus, J S; 151 Shevde, D R; 153 Upadhye, R S; 154 Bhagwat, G H 155 Patankar, M P 157 Tole, Miss S M; 170 Purohit, R G; 173 Munshi, S B; 179 Bhide. K L; 183 Dhanbhoora, M D; 188 Sarkari, H E; 189 Shaikh I S A; 191 Kazi, A A; 194 Madani, S Z; 198 Parkar, A A; 201 Bharucha, Miss K P; 205 De Sales-Souza, A; 206 Dhondy, R S; 212 Jhaveri, S K; 213 Lobo, Miss O L M; 214 Mehta, Miss M I; 230 Murzello, P J; 234 Madon, S C; 235 Unwala, H D; 238 Bamji, Miss N K; 243 DeSouza, J C; 247 Mehta, F N; 248 More, S P; 252 Tyabji, Miss K F B; 256 Bhatt, H P; 257 Buch, N C; 258 Carvalho, A; 261 Choubal, M J; 267 Desai, A R; 268 Desai, A V; 269 Desai, B N; 270 Desai, H K; 278 DeSouza, J P; 279 Dordi, Miss P J; 281 Gim, Miss M H; 284 Gorwalla Miss G C; 286 Heredia, F J; 287 Hodiwalla, Miss B R; 288 Jadav, A V; 291 Joshi, K J; 294 Khedekar, L; 295 Khoja, A H; 296 Korde, R Y; 297 Lakdawala, D; 300 Mehta, Miss S P; 306 Nadkarni, P S; 308 Nanavaty, Miss G M; 314 Patel, A H; 317 Phadkar, C A; 320 Rajadhyax V; 327 Shah, J P; 329 Shah, N P; 331 Shah, R J; 336 Syed, A A; 340 Tyabji, F S B; 342 Vaz J A P A; 344 Vinekar, K R; 559 Daruvala, H S; 560 Desai, K M; 561 Dharangaonkar, G G; 562 Gavai R B; 567 Shah, R G; 582 Deshpande R; 583 Gokhale, V A; 584 Gunishastri, P; 586 Kamath, P S; 588 Manjrekar, L; 589 Munim, I M; 601 Rajadhyaksha, H K; 620 Helmadi, S A; 621 Karmarkar, R; 624 Shah, V K; 627 Henriques, D; 628 Patil, R P; 649 Patil, R B; 662 De'Souza, Miss E C; 663 Jaywant, Miss T K; 664 Minocher Homji, Miss R N; 672 Naik, N B; 677 Dhawale, B M; 689 Rege, V A; 690 Shikhare, M P; 693 Joag V M; 694 Nandurdikar, N R; 696 Ranade, G N; 744 Rohidekar, S; 747 Bokil, K D; 749 Deshpande. B; 750 Deshpande, M; 751 Dixit, M G; 754 Ghorpade, M B; 755 Gokhale, N V; 757 Huddar P H; 758 Jagdale, G N; 760 Kale, K S; 761 Kamble, D B; 766 Kulkarni, R D; 768 Mandrekar, S; 769 Mujumdar, G; 770 Nadkarni, Miss K N; 771 Pataskar, G B; 772 Patil, D R; 773 Ranade, B L; 775 Sakurikar, W; 776 Sathe, V A; 778 Vaidya, V R; 779 Walambe, G G; 780 Joglekar, R V; 781 Kulkarni, A N; 782 Narkar, S K; 784 Patwardhan, N L; 787 Vaidya, M B; 788 Apte, V S; 789 Deshpande, V; 790 Ghaisas, V K; 792 Gurao, G G; 793 Naik, A V; 794 Patwardhan, M D; 828 Upadhye, A T; 829 Marathe, K G; 830 Mhapsekar, P; 831 Ogale, S L; 832 Sonavane, S K; 846 Joshi, P Y; 847 Irani, Miss S M; 853 Dalvai, N B; 857 Pardeshi, Miss B G; 858 Paropkari, K; 861 Bahiro-Patil, A; 862 Bedmutha, M; 863 Bedmutha, Z; 865 Bhilavadikar, S P; 866 Chaudhari, V; 871 Deshpande, N; 873 Dharmadhikari, S V; 875 Dhunjishaw, N; 877 Gadgil, V V; 880 Jaeel, Y D; 883 Jakhade, V M; 885 Koshti, K R; 897 Natu, M L; 903 Pundalik, M L; 908 Satarawalla, K; 909 Sathe, A B; 910 Sathe, R G; 911 Shah, C U; 912 Shirwadkar, M; 915 Shrotriya, S S; 919 Tulpule, Miss K H; 920 Vaidya, K D; 921 Vaze, S S; 922 Yeragi, V H; 1118 Cooper, R J; 1119 Gokhale, Miss S D; 1121 Kothari, N S; 1122 Kulkarni, D; 1128 Talati, K S; 1130 Wodeyar, C S; 1169 Dalal, J A; 1199 Limaye, S D; 1204 Wadadekar, R N; 1219 Jhala, A D; 1220 Malegaonkar, R R; 1221 Shukle, J K; 1224 Desai, M M; 1238 Dalal, Miss N H; 1239 Parikh, P C; 1242 Adhvaryu, K; 1243 Bhatt, L M; 1244 Dholakia, U L; 1246 Mehta, P S; 1247 Naik, M M; 1249 Patel, M B; 1252 Shah, M G; 1275 Dhruva, K M; 1276 Dwivedi, G B; 1277 Joshi, S G; 1279 Pandya, M K; 1280 Patel, I S; 1282 Shah, S P; 1283 Trivedi, H C; 1285 Joshi, R H; 1287 Yyas, J T; 1288 Pandya, A J; 1305 Kadri, A S; 1307 Khatib, I A; 1308 Mehsania, H; 1309 Joshi, R M; 1313 Bhatt, P G; 1317 Gandhi, A M; 1319 Jethi, H C; 1323 Patel, K B; 1325 Sanghvi, H S; 1329 Solanki, M K; 1517 Visana, J S; 1533 Deliwala, H R; 1536 Patel, G D; 1557 Prabhu, T V; 1568 Ganachari, B; 1571 Nagmoti, G S; 1574 Huddar, V S; 1582 Kunchur, N; 1583 Tulpule, Miss T G; 1585 Revadi, P V; 1586 Torvi, B M; 1601 Jangannavar, B L; 1602 Javali, U C; 1608 Kotbagi, C B; 1609 Lokhande, B; 1620 Shiri, V K; 1670 Kulkarni, G; 1688 Mirchan; 1690 Mehta, H P; 1700 Gidvaney, P; 1706 Bhuraney, P; 1707 Keswaney, A; 1758 Khilnani, Miss B R; 1762 Kadri, G N; 1764 Ramsinghani, N S; 1770 Almani, M Y; 1771 Bhojwani, C; 1772 Chandiramani, G M; 1773 Hazari, R G; 1775 Bakhru, G T; 1776 Bhutanee, M; 1781 Raymond, S; 1782 Utamsingh, L; 1829 Bhambhani, Miss S N; 1831 Mirchandani, Miss S R

PASS.

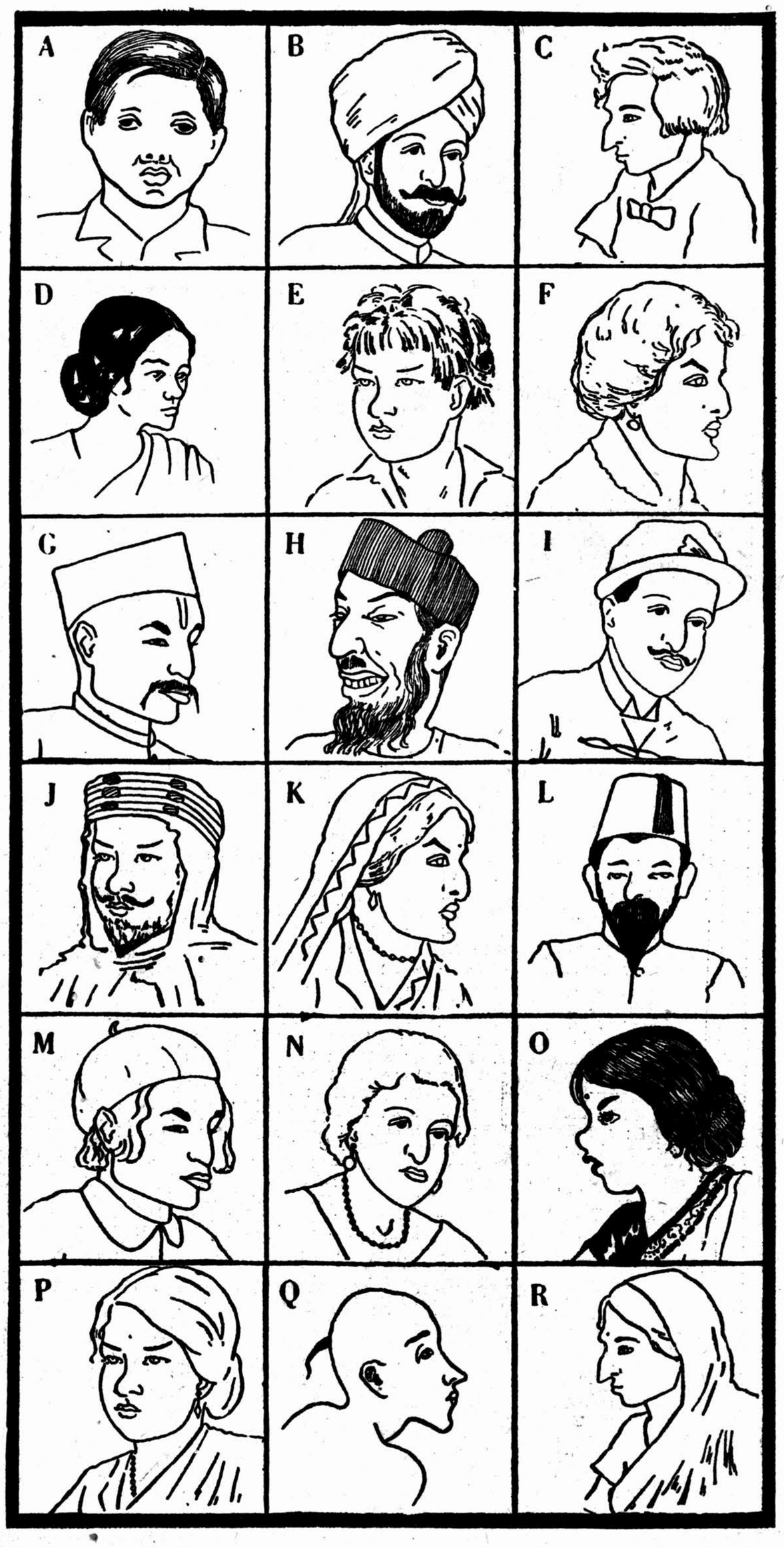
3 Desai, Miss L N; 4 Kulkarni, M S; 7 Pathakji, Y S; 8 Shah, I M; 11 Vashi, M G; 12 Bhagat, K J; 13 Deshmukh, D; 14 Dingankar, G; 15 Jacob, Miss E V; 16 Keny, L B; 17 Manelkar, R B; 18 Mehta, Miss H H; 19 Mehta, I R; 20 Mohite, S V; 22 Parikh, C M; 23 Potnis, Y D; 24 Rege, G G; 25 Sambhoo, J N; 26 Shah, C G; 29 Vengsarkar, S; 30 Rathod, J L; 32 Siganporia, Miss M P; 33 Thakkar, A P; 34 Mulla, M-H A; 35 Ansari, S S; 37 Engineer, N N; 38 Andrade, Miss M; 40 Freitas, Miss M I; 43 Mistri, J R; 45 Annunciation, Miss Z; 46 Arajanwalla, Miss N H; 47 De Souza, Miss A J; 48 De Souza, Miss D M; 49 Ezekiel, Miss S J; 50 Ghista, Miss P K; 52 Madan, P F; 54 Murzello, Miss J; 56 Patel, Miss M B; 59 Shroff, Miss N B; 62 Thanavala, Miss S P; 63 Valladares, Miss E; 64 Vasaigara, B; 67 Desai, D S; 71 Ichaporia, Miss M B; 73 Jayakar, M R; 74 Joshi, Miss F P; 77 Purbhoo, Miss F F; 79 Vaishnav, K M; 80 Vakil, S M A; 81 Vijayakar, K; 82 D'Mello, C F; 83 Pereira, J; 84 Nathan, J H; 86 Shastree, S P; 87 Dixit, Miss K G; 90 Pethe, T C; 95 Pradhan, Miss S R; 98 Bhogte, Y G; 99 Chitnis, B D; 100 Godse, D G; 101 Hate, C G; 102 Joshi, G K; 103 Kamble, J N; 105 Korane, M R; 106 Parulkar, S V; 107 Pradhan, V K; 108 Clerk, G C; 109 Dave, J B; 110 Raval, R T; 111 Talati, C M; 112 Vyas, N M; 113 Bhatt, H N; 114 Desai, N I; 115 Anklesaria, M; 116 Desai, D M; 117 Desai, J D; 119 Gandhi, H M; 121 Gor, U P; 122 Solanky, A N; 123 Vajaria, G C; 125 Ainapore, M I; 126 Syed, I B; 127 Sainani, L D; 131 Dave, M R; 142 Pandya, T D; 144 Parikh, S H; 156 Shitut, A K; 158 Chitale, Miss I M; 159 Deota, Miss T R; 160 Dhurandhar, Miss K S; 161 Gatne, Miss S B; 162 Kharkar, Miss P M; 163 Kirtane, Miss S V; 164 Kovarkar, Miss L K; 165 Rajmachikar, Miss T; 168 Tipnis, Miss I D; 169 Dave, P H; 171 Trivedi, N C; 174 Mahida, M H; 176 Khanapurkar, D P; 177 Shah, G V; 178 Ambeskar, R; 180 Kemker, J A; 181 Mahulkar, C B; 182 Dastur, K R; 185 Gandhi, A I; 186 Rajguru, H K; 187 Saiyed, G K, 190 Bichu, B A; 197 Mulla, I T; 202 Billimoria Miss K N; 204 Daruvalla, Miss R H; 208 Dubash, Miss A P; 209 Elavia, Miss B H; 215 Mehta, R M; 216 Mellocastro, E; 217 Almeida, D F; 218 Anslekar-Demello, S F; 219 DeSouza, J V; 222 D'Souza, P; 223 D'Souza, S; 225 Fernandes, G; 226 Gonsalves, F; 228 Lobo, N G; 236 Albuquerque, Miss E; 237 Asha, Miss T P; 239 Butler, G H A; 240 Chinoy, K F; 242 Currim, N M; 244 Khare, R N; 246 Marjadi, K R; 249 Pavri, K S; 250 Pereira, Miss K L; 251 Thakore, V M; 253 Yajnik, R P; 254 Bapat, R V; 255 Bhagwat, M G; 259 Chauhan, M F; 260 Chikramane, R D; 262 Dalal, D G; 264 Dalal, R C; 265 Dandekar, A S; 266 D'Cunha, Miss E C; 271 Desai, Miss I K; 272 Desai, J D; 273 Desai, M. K; 274 Desai M N; 275 Desai, Miss L H; 276 Desai, Miss P D; 277 Desai, S M; 280 Gajjar, Miss S M; 282 Ginwalla, D F; 283 Goculdas, T M; 285 Gosai, B V; 289 Javeri, Miss V R; 290 Joglekar, A J; 292 Karkare, B G; 293 Killawala, N; 298 Malao, B P; 299 Mehta, D M; 301 Mirajkar, R M; 302 Modi, C C; 303 Modi, G D; 304 Mujumdar, A; 305 Mukaddam, A; 307 Naik, B N; 309 Narvekar, G; 310 Nevatia, S K; 311 Panwala, J J; 313 Patankar, G K; 315 Patel, A S; 316 Patkar, Miss K V; 318 Pohekar, G S; 319 Punjabi, M S; 321 Rangnekar, D; 322 Raut, B M; 323 Raut, G K; 324 Ribeiro, H; 326 Shah, G A; 328 Shah, N A; 332 Shah, R S; 333 Shaherwala, M; 335 Sharma, D D; 337 Tata, G S; 338 Thakore, Miss V B; 339 Tiwari, M G; 341 Vayani, A S; 343 Vin, D M; 347 Almeida, J T; 350 Asar, G B; 351 Ashar, N P; 353 Bakshi, C K; 354 Bapat, G S, 355 Batliwalla, B; 356 Bhalekar, A B; 357 Bharucha, P; 359 Bhatt, C V; 365 Chhatbar, K G; 366 Chhaya, V V; 371 Dalal, A B; 372 Dalal, E A; 373 Daru, J N; 376 Desai, Miss A F; 377 Desai, B S; 378 Desai, D R; 379 Desai, D V; 381 Desai, M T; 382 Desai M B; 383 Desai, P G; 384 Desai, R R; 385 Desai, T R; 386 Desai, T N; 388 Deshpande, D; 389 Deshpande, V; 390 Dethe, B K; 394 Dhurandhar, S; 396 Divan, M M; 397 Doshi, C I; 398 D'Souza, A; 402 Gandhi, A A; 404 Gandhi, J U; 405 Gandhi, M S; 406 Gandhi, U I; 407 Gavandalker, A D; 409 Ghandy, D S; 410 Ghogle, S S; 411 Ginwalla, F R; 412 Girap, C S; 413 Gor, M P; 414 Gujar, S H; 415 Gupte, K S; 416 Harsha, C N; 417 Hirebet, D D; 419 Italia, M R; 421 Javeri, N A; 422 Jhaveri, P J; 423 Jhaveri, S N; 424 Jilla, Miss M J; 426 Joshi, N R; 427 Joshi, R B; 428 Kajiji, H E; 432 Karandikar, P; 434 Khakar, S J; 435 Khan, M A; 436 Khatri, U I; 437 Kohok, A N; 438 Koletkar, D S; 439 Kulkarny, M; 440 Kurwa, I S; 442 Late, R N; 443 Lobo, W P; 444 Maimudar Miss A D; 445 Malik, D R; 446 Mammon, N M; 449 Masil, A M; 453 Mehta, J M; 454 Mehta, N D; 456 Mehta, Miss N D; 457 Mehta, Miss R A; 458 Mehta, V D; 459 Merchant, D K; 460 Merchant, H F; 461 Merchant, J V; 462 Mistry, N A; 463 Mistry, S D; 464 Mody, H G; 465 Mohile, T S; 467 Monteiro, S E; 468 Motie, T V; 470 Mulla, A R M; 472 Munshi, M C; 473 Munshi, N D; 475 Naik, G N; 479 Nerkar, K M; 480 Nighosker, G; 481 Nigudkar, M G; 482 Nunes, E V; 483 Oza, J M; 485 Pakhade, D A; 486 Paradkar, S B; 487 Pardiwalla, D; 488 Pardiwala, K; 489 Parekh, C C; 491 Parekh, S M; 492 Patel, D S; 496 Patel M A; 498 Patel, R J; 499 Patel, R J; 502 Patil, S A; 503 Patil, C B; 506 Patkar, K S; 507 Pavri, C J; 508 Pawar, G R; 509 Phatarphod, S; 510 Pirbhai, H R; 511 Pocha, J P; 512 Poncha, E J; 513 Pradhan, H K; 514 Pradhan, V G; 515 Reubens, N A; 516 Ruia, R R; 517 Sabaji, S M; 518 Sabnis, V M; 519 Sanghvi, V C; 520 Sanjana, R K; 521 Sant, G T; 524 Sevak, J M; 525 Shah, C V; 530 Shelat, T M; 531 Sheth, J D; 533 Singapori, E M; 534 Tamhane, K S; 537 Telang, K S; 538 Thakoor, B B; 540 Thakur, N S; 543 Vadhavker, G; 544 Vaidya, D G; 545 Vaidya R D; 546 Vaidya V C; 547 Vakil, G M; 548 Vakil, H N; 551 Varadkar, M; 552 Variava, E S; 553 Virkar, M M; 554 Vora, A N; 555 Wala, R V; 556 Zahid, E E; 563 Kale, C K; 564 Mahimtura, Miss J M; 566 Patel, V J; 570 Gandhi, Miss J J; 572 Kolhatkar, S; 573 Mehta, Miss S D; 574 Naik, Miss L K; 576 Shah, R S; 577 Sule, L S; 578 Talwalkar, Miss M V; 587 Luqmani, A I; 590 Nabar, R A; 591 Nadkarni, R; 593 Parchure, S D; 594 Parikh, N P; 596 Patel, B E; 597 Patel, M J; 598 Patel, S G; 603 Rangwala, M; 604 Saldanha, L P; 605 Sathe, V P; 606 Teli, R G; 607 Vaidyanath, Miss A; 608 Vyas, S S; 609 Aiyer, V L V; 611 Dandiwala, F; 613 Jhirad, Miss E J; 614 Ogale, H R; 617 Baliwalla, P D; 619 Dias, L; 622 Mishal, M G; 623 Samuel, D J; 625 Tulpule, D M; 626 Daruvalla, S A; 629 Talwar, P T; 630 Cooper, N J; 631 Cooper, R J; 632 Kanetkar, Miss S D; 634 Bavadekar, K; 635 Burkule, M P; 637 Kaikini, N K; 638 Parmar, M B; 639 Pawar, G P; 640 Bapat, Miss I V; 641 Budhkar, J B; 642 Chitnis, V V; 643 Hingne, K N; 644 Kowjalgi, K N; 645 Malshe.

(Continued on Page 30.)

"THIS? OR THAT?"

"THIS ? OR THAT ?"

In this competition you are asked to use your little intelligence to find out the ingenuity of persons in disguising themselves to escape from your observation. The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C..... disguise themselves in different ways as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3..... For instance the person shown in the illustration "H" has disguised himself by removing his beard and moustache. He has also changed his dress. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of the other illustrations and submit as many Entries as you like before 16th June, 1937, taking care to send the aggregate amount of Entrance Fee at the rate of eight annas for each Entry Coupon. Kindly do not forget to observe the Rules and conditions of this Competition.



1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this Competition. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 16th June 1937 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P. O., BOMBAY.

COMPETITION
Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

CLOSING DATE

WEDNESDAY,

16th June. 1937

9. In no case, any entrance, fee or money sent with entrance fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition; the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition; and the "Bombay Sentinel".

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry

ENTRY COUPON

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

THE BOMBAY SAMACHAR

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of April

We have purchased the 'Bombay Samachar' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of April. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 926123 Rs. 50
MOHANJI MADHAVJI KHAN,
Khimji Meghji House,
Room No. 12 Vadgadi,
MANDVI.

No. 756889 Rs. 25
HARIHARA MOOLJI TRIVEDI,
Vasana Falinoo, Nanbhani
Sheri, BHAVNAGAR

No. 576756 Rs. 10
RADHA KRISHNA CHAUDRY,
C|o. Jawahamal Govindrao,
Kanchan Bhuwan,
KALBADEVI ROAD.

No. 933622 Rs. 5
DUNJIBHAI JINABHAI,
Jamalpur Near Shankari Jail,
Opp. Urdu School,
AHMEDABAD.

No. 738305 Rs. 5
SHAH BHUDHAR MOOLCHAND,
Yaval Dist.,
EAST KHANDESH.

No. 747608 Rs. 5.
MOOSABHAI PEERMOHAMAD,
Gaffarjung Garden,
KHARITABAD,
Hyderabad (Dn.)

No. 749005 Rs. 5.
MRS. P. M. MOTIWALA,
LONAVLA.

No. 568397 Rs. 50
BARBER MOHANLAL NANJI,
Shop No. 1 Hair-Cutting
Saloon
Sakchi Bazar,
P. O. JAMSHEDPUR,
B. N. Rly.

No. 747508 Rs. 100
B. N. DAVE,
Agent Bombay S. N. Co., Ltd.,
MORVI (Kathiawar).

No. 928224 Rs. 10
CHIMANLAL SHAIRCHAND
SHAH,
New Birla House,
Prathna Samaj,
GIRGAUM.

No. 742311 Rs. 10
HIRJI VERSEY,
Kanji Rajgopal House,
Mandir, Dana Bunder,
BOMBAY.

No. 751657 Rs. 10
LALJI KHATAU,
C|o. Tanna Newspaper Agency,
Nanakwada,
KARACHI.

No. 575247 Rs. 5
SHANTILAL NANJI,
Bhabha Bldg., Sak Gally,
MANDVI.

No. 573804 Rs. 5.
D. G. JESANI,
The Bombay Newspaper
Supply, Co.,
61, New Hanuman Lane,

No. 755507 Rs. 5.
AMRATLAL MOHANLAL SHAH,
Seed Dept. Kilachand Dev-
chand, Co., Ltd.,
Dana Bunder, Broach Street,
BOMBAY.

No. 812812 Rs. 5.
JAYASUKLAL BHAGILAL
JAGIRDAR,
Saras Via Sayan,
Dt. SURAT.

No. 932503 Rs. 5.
MULJIBHOY NAGJI BAROT,
C|o. Hanuman Temple,
Rambagh, Garrikhata,
KARACHI.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, HYDROCELE SPECIALIST
(Vadifalia, SURAT)
L. M. & S.
CURES
HYDROCELE WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically, in 15 minutes Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Numbers For The Month Of April

We have purchased the 'Bombay Chronicle' Sunday Edition copies bearing the following Lucky Numbers for prices shown against each number during the month of April. Those who have not as yet sent their copies bearing Lucky Numbers may kindly do so immediately.

No. 569965 Rs. 50.
RAMKRISHNA SHANTARAM
DESAI,
C|o. Messrs. Pearl & Co.,
BYCULLA.

No. 749366 Rs. 50.
G. S. NADKARNI,
Shanti Sadan Block,
Near French Bridge,
CHOWPATTY.

No. 577110 Rs. 25.
K. BHUJANG RAO,
Investigating Inspector,
Post Master General's Office,
NAGPUR, C. P.

No. 927336 Rs. 10.
D. G. GOKHALE,
Chief Goods Clerk,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.
CARNAC BRIDGE,

No. 572222 Rs. 10
MANIBHAI DWIVEDI,
NAVSARI,
B. B. & C. I. Rly.

No. 567664 Rs. 10.
GOUR HARI DAS,
No. 9 Clive Road,
CALCUTTA.

No. 743567 Rs. 10.
K. B. RANGNEKAR,
Dharma Nivas, Tardeo Road.
BOMBAY.

No. 929000 Rs. 5
SHERIAR RUSTOM IRANI,
Hardinge Restaurant,
Calicut Street,
BALLARD PIER.

No. 812814 Rs. 5
Dr. P. M. DHANDE,
S. A. Health Officer,
C|o. Civil Surgeon,
CHANDA, C.P.

No. 576432 Rs. 5
J. C. HINDIA,
Doongarsi Jethabhoy Bungalow,
KANDIVALI.

THOUSANDS BLESS AMIN'S SERVICE

AMIN'S
ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS
CURE MALARIA & OTHER FEVERS.
These Tablets are more certain in their effect than quinine & have none of its harmful effects. Can be taken without danger by women at all times. Entirely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature. Available at all leading chemists.
Price Re. 1 per bottle of 100 tablets. V. P. Charges EXTRA.
A. AMIN & COMPANY
Manufacturers and Dealers in Specifics.
114, Frere Road, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY 9.
STOCKISTS:—Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd., and others
Telephone: 20711, 44529. Telegrams: "ANTIQUININ."

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD No. 2

Rs. 2,000

AS THE FIRST PRIZE

Rs. 1,500 For The Runners-up

NO SO-CALLED FREE ENTRIES

CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINES

CLUES ACROSS

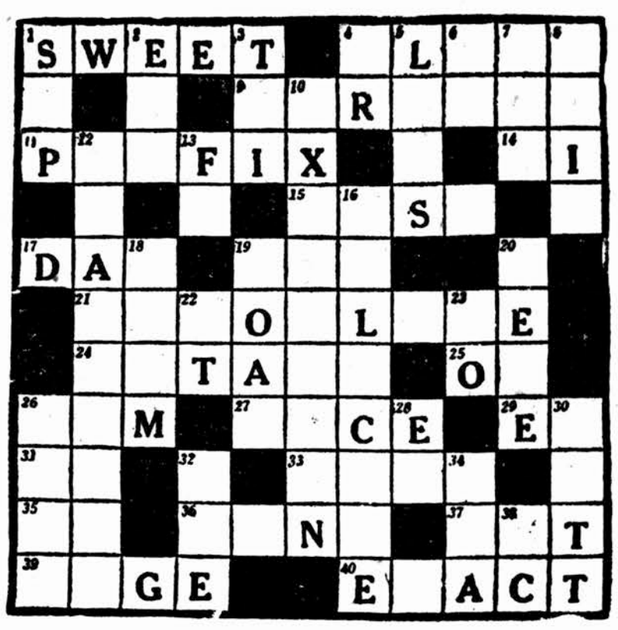
1. What a girl is supposed to be at the age of seventeen.
4. A shade of green.
9. A kind of water needed with Chhota Peg.
11. Opposite to Suffix.
14. Ticket Inspector's official designation.
15. Gives one an idea of rest.
17. A blow.
19. Initials for Fram Makooji Lala.
21. A type of flying machine.
24. A plant widely grown in Temperate Regions.
25. A Conjunction.
26. Unit of electrical resistance.
27. These generally frighten gentler sex.
29. The word used daily by Printers.
31. If a hawker does not listen to this he generally gets a kick.
33. Brewers cannot do without it.
35. First two initials of an Indian Railway.
36. Gives you an idea of negation.
37. Process to fill the stomach.
39. Your razor is no good if this is not sharp.
40. In certain Astronomical calculations this word is helpful.

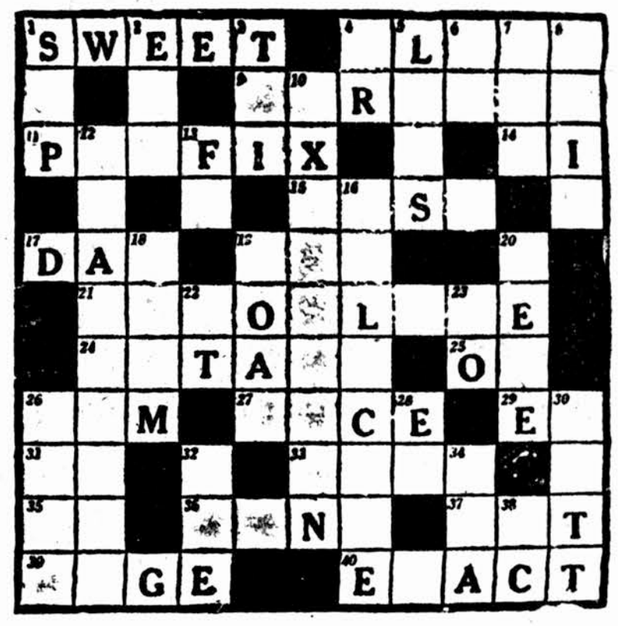
CLUES DOWN

1. Liquid is the centre of attraction in this word.
2. The other word for before.
3. If the last letter was "J" instead of "I" you could not have missed it in Agra.
4. Gold.
5. A Damsel.
6. A Pronoun disliked by mothers when it is used for a baby in their arms.
7. You will have to call him if your pet dog is ill.
8. This is what we have to do before publishing this Journal.
10. A Student's consolation when he fails in examination.
12. Beak shaped.
13. Abbreviation for Father.
16. To place.
18. Only fate can drive one to it.
19. When it rises suddenly it is beyond control.
20. Certain birds cannot help liking it.
22. With a cypher in between the answer would have been NOT.
23. It is a definite negative expression.
26. A kind of curve
28. With a "Y" at the head it would have been a case of affirmative.
30. A price disliked by those in hunt for discounts.
32. Quite often goes with ginger.
34. They say it is slow poison.
38. A kind of electrical current.

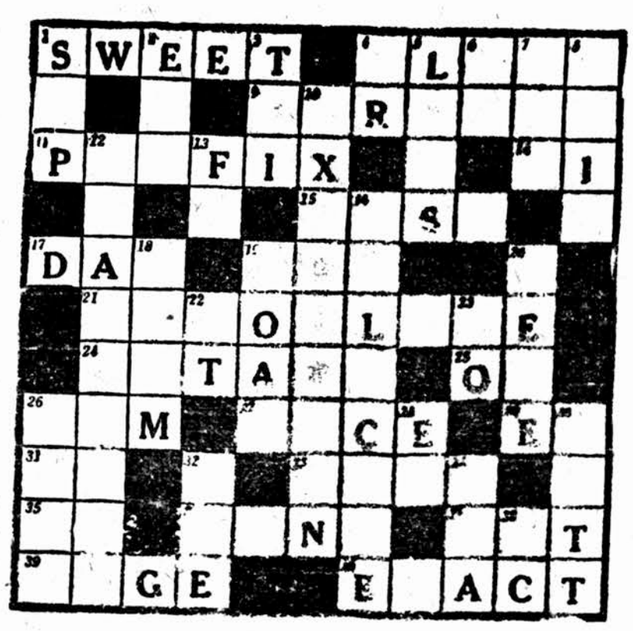
CUT ALONG THE DOTTED LINES

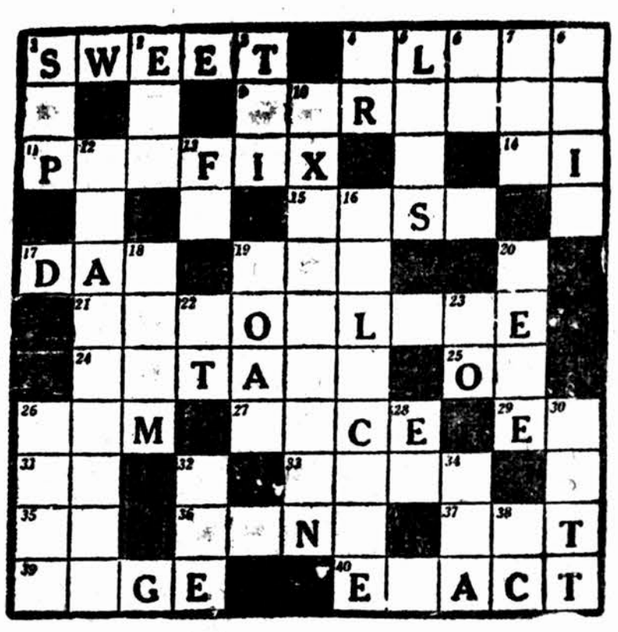
RULES AND CONDITIONS ARE PRINTED OVERLEAF





SEND 8 ANNAS NETT FOR EACH ENTRY SQUARE





"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD No. 2.

I have read all the Rules and Conditions as printed overleaf, **for this Competition and in entering** this Competition I agree to accept the Competition Manager's decision as final and legally binding. I enclose Rs.....As.....**as Entry Fee.**

PLEASE WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITALS. Mr., Mrs., Miss.

Complete Address.

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD No. 2

Rs. 3,500

IN PRIZES AS SHOWN ON THE REVERSE

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD No. 2.
The "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O., BOMBAY.

"CHRONICLE" CROSSWORD No. 2.

ENTRY SQUARE COUPONS ON THE REVERSE.

TO BE FILLED IN AFTER PERUSAL OF THE RULES AND CONDITIONS.

1. The first prize will be awarded to the Competitor who sends an all-correct entry, which agrees with the official sealed solution placed with the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay. If an All-Correct solution is not received the prize will go to the next best. In cases of ties the Prizes will be divided at the discretion of the Competition Manager. A winning competitor can receive one prize only.

2. The Entrance Fee in Chronicle Crossword No. 2 is Eight Annas nett for each Entry Square Coupon. There are no so-called free entries. When sending the Entry Squares care must be taken to cut across the dotted lines and the whole space containing four squares (whether all filled in or not) must be sent intact. Kindly give your name and address in legible Block Capital Letters to avoid confusion and/or disqualification.

3. Solutions of Chronicle Crossword No. 2 will be accepted only on our printed Entry Square Coupons. Send as many entries as you like remembering that each entry coupon must be accompanied with eight annas nett. For your reference elsewhere in this issue we give 4 smaller squares for keeping copies only. These small squares are NOT to be used as entry coupons. Reference Chamber's Dictionary.

4. Remit the entrance fee in whatever way you like. The only thing you will have to see is that the fee of eight annas nett for each entry square coupon is received by us. Cash payments with Entries will be received at the Bombay Chronicle Office during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

5. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

6. All altered, corrected, mutilated, disfigured or illegible entry coupons will be disqualified.

7. Employees of the "Bombay Chronicle" and allied publications are not allowed to compete.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on THURSDAY, 24th June, 1937, the Closing Date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

9. Under no circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

10. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

11. Any entry not complying with the above-mentioned Rules and Conditions will be disqualified.

CLOSING

ON

THURSDAY

JUNE

24th

1937.

SEND

EIGHT

ANNAS

NETT

WITH

EACH

ENTRY

SQUARE

COUPON

FOUR COUPONS

FOR

Rs. 2.

MAY
LUCKY NUMBERS

Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of May was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "LUCKY NUMBERS" for May.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager. "Bombay Chronicle". Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Fort, Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

The holders of the Lucky Number copies may personally deliver the same at our Office and receive payment between 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. on any working day.

WE SHALL PURCHASE COPIES BEARING THE NUMBERS AS SHOWN BELOW FOR THE PRICE MARKED AGAINST EACH NUMBER

Rs. 100

128821

Rs. 50

(for each copy)

524442

248003

Rs. 25

(for each copy)

207208

525335

428821

250502

Rs. 10

(for each copy)

251222

526606

129505

426404

532102

430101

210595

527959

432303

249123

Rs. 5

(for each copy)

212516
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530903
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531777
127821
523309
253903
131136
215137
528232
128820
431779
209110
529001
130222

PRESIDENCY'S NEW GRADUATES

(Continued from Page 23.)

Miss S G 646 Sadolikar, V; 647 Thite, L D 650 Shirolikar, D S. 651 Bhat, G R 652 Bhatkar, P S; 653 Gorey, Miss N D; 654 Jakate, M D 655 Kulkarni, R D; 657 Patil, L S; 658 Shahapurkar, B S; 659 Velankar, Miss P V 660 Attar, A D; 665 Taleyarkhan, H J H; 666 Kershaw, Miss H K; 668 Pochara, Miss J R; 669 Bapat, Miss M G; 670 Dudhande, S; 671 Khasnis, S B 674 Nadkarni, K Y; 675 Nimbalkar, S; 676 Acharya, S R; 678 Dighe, P G; 679 Jog, D V; 680 Kamat, Miss I N; 681 Kulkarni, E M; 682 Mande, D W; 684 Mulay, A K; 685 Naik; B S 686 Nerurkar, J A; 687 Paranjape, M; 688 Ranade, D P; 691 Targaonkar, G 692 Gokhale, V D; 697 Athavale, S G; 698 Bapat, A A 700 Datar, K K; 701 Date S M; 702 Datye, N M; 703 Donkari, S L; 704 Gokhale, G N; 705 Joshi, B R; 706 Karkhanis, V; 707 Katti, M N; 708 Khire, M G; 709 Kulkarni, B T; 710 Kulkarni, T R; 711 Kurane, Miss K K; 712 Latkar, R D; 713 Limaye, M P; 714 Limaye, V K 715 Lingras, S V; 716 Mahabal, R L 717 Marathe, S N; 718 Marathe, V V ; 719 Mohite, R J; 720 Nande, M G; 721 Narawan, Miss K N 722 Pansare, S A; 723 Paranjpe, S G; 724 Patil, N R; 725 Patil, N D; 726 Phadke, Y G; 727 Phatak, K D; 728 Pradhan, M R; 731 Salve, C S; 732 Sapre, R N; 733 Sathe, G D; 734 Shetke, S P; 735 Shinde, D G; 736 Shukla, L W 739 Valimbe, Miss D C 741 Zade, B D 742 Gunjal, J S; 743 Kulkarni, H B 745 Sabarad, F V; 746 Budhihal, Y C; 752 Dixit, P G; 759 Joshi, R R 777 Savant, V P; 783 Oundhe, V K; 785 Patwardhan, N P; 786 Prabhune, Y; 791 Gokhale, Miss V B; 795 Rasal, B P; 796 Ternikar, G K; 797 Abhyankar, L 798 Datar, G K; 799 Deshpande, Y; 800 Godbole, Miss L V; 803 Kakare, S D; 804 Kale, K A; 807 Kerkar, Miss V W; 808 Khadilkar, C; 810 Kolte, Miss U V; 812 Marathe, B R; 813 Matchway, B; 815 Rao, S C; 816 Sawale, D B; 817 Shouche, M G; 818 Shukla, D H; 822 Vaidya, R A; 833 Naik, B G; 835 Abhyankar, G; 836 Dixit M B; 837 Huilgol, K N; 838 Sawant, A R 839 Vengurlekar, S; 840 Wani, V B; 842 Patil, A T; 843 Durgannavar, J K; 844 Gunde, J S; 845 Jagadeo, D S; 848 Lakdawala, Miss H J; 849 Sayyed, A R H; 851 Syed, J S R; 852 Ayer, B V 855 Ketkar, Miss S L; 856 Moghe, D G; 859 Sheikh, M L; 860 Adwalpalkar, S R; 864 Bhate, V D; 807 Chintamani, P; 868 Chitanand, B; 872 Deshpande, N; 874 Dhavalikar, N; 876 Dikshit, M G; 878 Garud, R M; 879 Gujar, M B; 881 Jagdale, V H; 882 Jahagirdar, S; 884 Kollali, R V; 886 Kulkarni, B M; 887 Kulkarni, B R; 888 Kulkarni H K; 889 Kulkarni, K R 890 Kulkarni, S M; 891 Managoli, N B; 892 Mangrulkar, S; 894 Mone, N B; 895 Mone, S B; 896 Naravade, M; 898 Oak, S P; 899 Pandit, N D; 900 Paranjpe, Miss K M; 902 Phadol, P T; 904 Rahalkar, D; 905 Sahasrabudhe, Miss P; 906 Salvekar, R B; 907 Sardesai, S B; 913 Shivalkar, V L; 914 Shringari, G V; 916 Sonaikar, V R; 917 Sowani N V; 918 Thakar, P H; 925 Aga, M Y; 927 Ahya, N G; 928 Aland, S P; 929 Altekar, S D; 930 Bakre, P B; 931 Bapat, B L; 932 Bapat N B; 934 Barde, K N; 936 Bhagwat, H G 937 Bhanage, P P; 938 Bhase, D T; 939 Bhat, M T; 940 Bhatia, L G; 941 Bhave, K D; 943 Bhonsale J R; 945 Bobade, M R; 948 Chakranarayan, Miss S K; 949 Charankar, P; 951 Chaugule, B A; 953 Chitnis, V R 955 Dani, Miss K P; 956 Deodhar, G M 958 Desai, K R; 959 Deshmukh, S; 960 Deshmukh Miss T B; 962 Deshpande, S; 963 Deshpande, V; 965 Diwan, D G; 966 Diwekar, P G; 969 Garde, D K; 970 Ghorpade, A; 971 Godbole, G T; 972 Gokhale, Miss K B; 973 Gokhale V M; 974 Gujarathi, M; 977 Hiregoudar, L; 978 Hivarekar, V; 979 Inamdar, A V; 981 Jadhav, R P 982 Jadhav, V T; 983 Jahagirdar, V; 985 Jedhe, B B 987 Jog, D S; 989 Joshi, S. V; 990 Joshi V G; 991 Kadurkar, D 993 Kale, S V; 994 Kale, S V; 996 Kamat, S G; 998 Karnik, E V; 1000 Kasaf, J N; 1001 Kazi, K N; 1002 Ketkar, Miss G V; 1004 Khole, D V 1005 Kondikop, T 1006 Konnur, S B; 1007 Kori, V M; 1008 Kothari, M R; 1009 Kulkarni, A; 1010 Kulkarni, B 1011 Kulkarni, B; 1013 Kulkarni, N B; 1014 Kulkarni, N; 1018 Kundalkar, A; 1019 Lagu, L V; 1020 Lavange, K; 1021 Limaye, V T; 1022 Lucka, N N; 1023 Magadum, A; 1024 Mahajan, N P; 1028 Mane, N R; 1029 Medhekar, S; 1030 Mehendale, G; 1031 Mehta, J K; 1032 Mirji, B M; 1034 Momin, A B; 1035 Morvekar, S; 1033 Motiwala, S B; 1037 Mudhole, B B; 1038 Mujumdar, R; 1039 Mulay, Miss S G; 1040 Mulay, V G; 1041 Mulimani, R; 1042 Mutha, B P; 1043 Nadgouda, K; 1044 Nagarkar, D; 1045 Naidu, M M; 1047 Namjoshi, S; 1048 Nandarge, A; 1049 Narke, D C; 1052 Nimbalkar, B; 1054 Pande, N P; 1055 Parasnavis, D R; 1056 Parekh, V J; 1057 Patel, C K; 1059 Pathak, S N; 1062 Patil, B B; 1069 Patil, P S; 1071 Patil, S B; 1072 Patil, S D; 1073 Patki, V N; 1074 Patwardhan, M C; 1076 Petkar, N R; 1077 Phadnis, B S; 1078 Phadnis, D R; 1079 Pradhan, T G; 1080 Risbud, M V; 1082 Salgarkar, P; 1083 Sane, V M; 1084 Sapdhare, M; 1085 Saraf, G J; 1086 Sardar, Y R; 1087 Sardesai, S B 1088 Satalkar, S G 1089 Satav, V V; 1090 Sathe, S S; 1091 Savant, N D; 1093 Sayed, A M; 1094 Shah, G M; 1096 Shaikh, S A; 1098 Shikhare, M; 1099 Shinde, S S; 1101 Soman, T W 1104 Thombre, V;

1105 Thorat D P; 1106 Vaidya G G; 1107 Vakil K J; 1108 Vani K V; 1109 Vani P E; 1110 Vani P N; 1111 Vani P R; 1112 Vartak H G; 1113 Wani P H; 1115 Yadwad V V; 1116 Attar N A S; 1117 Bhute M B; 1120 Kashalkar N; 1123 Kulkarni K; 1124 Mahableshwarkar L D; 1126 Munshi R D; 1127 Shaikh K Z; 1131 Adhav, Miss V T; 1132 Athanikar M; 1133 Bavdekar P; 1134 Bibwe B M; 1135 Datar V R; 1136 Dongre S C; 1140 Ghaisas P K; 1141 Godbole G S; 1142 Godbole J H; 1143 Havanna B; 1145 Jahagirdar R; 1146 Kadam R M; 1147 Kanitkar Miss K S; 1149 Kukday P G; 1150 Kulkarni J S; 1151 Modak M R; 1152 Narawane Miss S N; 1153 Narvekar D; 1154 Paluskar R; 1155 Pandit S R; 1157 Patil N V; 1158 Phatak J G; 1159 Potnis S V; 1164 Sidhaye G K; 1165 Tukdeo V S; 1166 Vaidya S V; 1168 Arab, G B; 1170 Dandekar M; 1171 Deshpande J; 1172 Dhond A A; 1175 Kale D G; 1177 Kulkarni K; 1179 Kulkarni B; 1180 Kulkarni S; 1183 Sahasrabudhe G K; 1189 Bhat Miss V M; 1190 Irani F B; 1191 Lalit A R; 1193 Phadke D S; 1197 Vartak G N; 1198 Apte J K; 1201 Rendale S R; 1202 Sohoni R P; 1203 Vidwans D B; 1205 Natu P N; 1206 Badwe A G; 1207 Bedkihalkar S S; 1208 Bhure N V; 1209 Chanasheti S; 1210 Deshpande M; 1211 Deshpande V; 1212 Gokhale D V; 1213 Joshi K R; 1214 Joshi Y K; 1215 Khamkar D; 1216 Sargar, A M; 1217 Thakar T R; 1218 Vaidya D V; 1223 Vayeda R L; 1225 Desai M D; 1226 Gajjar A R; 1227 Pandit S S; 1228 Pandya Miss S G; 1229 Patel N M; 1230 Raval J R; 1231 Suryavanshi N T; 1233 Tavker P V; 1234 Joshi N S; 1235 Limaye C G; 1236 Bhavsar R K; 1237 Brahmbhatt S H; 1240 Shah S M; 1241 Trivedi M H; 1245 Divatia A M; 1248 Patel G D; 1253 Trivedi C C; 1254 Dave K K; 1255 Dave N M; 1256 Desai G B; 1257 Dhagat C M; 1258 Doshi G H; 1259 Gandhi M F; 1260 Jhaveri M K; 1261 Joshi C M; 1262 Mehta B J; 1263 Panchal D C; 1264 Parekh S M; 1265 Patel N G; 1266 Raval K J; 1267 Shah M G; 1268 Shah N J; 1269 Thaker V T; 1270 Upadhyaya R; 1271 Vora D H; 1273 Bhatt D B; 1278 Munshi H H; 1281 Patel M N; 1286 Munshi Miss M H; 1289 Dave S S; 1290 Jani J K; 1291 Kamdar P L; 1292 Mehta M B; 1294 Pandya B D; 1295 Pandya N D; 1296 Patel A M; 1297 Patel B P; 1298 Shah N N; 1299 Shah S R; 1300 Shelat S C; 1301 Shukla M T; 1302 Tripathi M V; 1304 Vora B S. 1306 Kadri H A; 1310 Gandhi B T; 1312 Vasani D H; 1314 Brahmbhatt J B; 1315 Dave J D; 1316 Dossani K N; 1318 Gandhi R P; 1320 Joshi H U; 1321 Mehta K S; 1322 Nanavaty Miss N J; 1324 Raval B N; 1326 Shah C L; 1327 Shah N S; 1328 Shah N B; 1330 Thaker N H; 1331 Vadodaria R; 1332 Vohra J S; 1333 Vyas T V; 1336 Acharya S C; 1337 Amin A M 1338 Amin P G; 1339 Amin R C; 1341 Bara D V; 1342 Barot P S; 1343 Barot R C; 1344 Baxi J S; 1345 Bhagat G D; 1346 Bhatkar P G; 1347 Bhatt A B; 1348 Bhatt I L; 1349 Bhatt M L; 1350 Bhatt S M; 1351 Bhayat A D; 1352 Brahmbhatt, C S; 1353 Chaudhari S; 1356 Chhatrapati V P; 1357 Dalal J C; 1360 Dave R M; 1361 Desai B M; 1362 Desai H H; 1363 Desai I D; 1364 Desai I P; 1366 Desai N M; 1367 Desai N P; 1368 Desai P B; 1369 Desai R M; 1370 Desai S C; 1372 Dewanji N R; 1373 Divan Miss S S; 1375 Doshi M C; 1376 Gade S B; 1377 Gandhi H M; 1378 Gandhi K M; 1379 Gandhi M G; 1380 Gandhi S R 1381 Ghotiker C; 1383 Jabulee M K; 1384 Jani M C; 1385 Jetly H T; 1386 Jhala P R; 1389 Joshi K I; 1390 Joshi M S; 1391 Joshi S R; 1394 Kikani M L; 1396 Maher H N; 1397 Malkan G G; 1399 Mansuri D S; 1400 Mazumdar D; 1402 Mehta B N; 1405 Mehta J D; 1406 Mehta K B; 1407 Mehta K K; 1408 Mehta P B; 1409 Mehta S M; 1410 Mehta V G; 1411 Mirani J D; 1412 Mistry P V; 1417 Pandit P K; 1418 Pandit S M; 1419 Pandya C B; 1420 Pandya T T; 1421 Pandya Y M; 1422 Parekh H C; 1423 Parekh J G; 1424 Parikh, K C; 1425 Parikh O M; 1426 Parikh R N; 1427 Parmar M M; 1428 Patel A S; 1429 Patel B V; 1430 Patel B U; 1431 Patel C K; 1432 Patel C S; 1433 Patel C M; 1434 Patel D K; 1435 Patel D L; 1437 Patel G V; 1439 Patel J B; 1442 Patel K H; 1443 Patel M N; 1445 Patel M P; 1446 Patel M C; 1447 Patel M K; 1448 Patel N K; 1449 Patel P J; 1451 Patel T J; 1452 Patel V H; 1453 Pathak F J; 1455 Peters Miss K C; 1456 Pradhan P A; 1458 Rajput M S; 1459 Rana I K; 1460 Rana P J; 1461 Ranadive M; 1462 Rane C V; 1463 Rane S B; 1464 Raval K B; 1465 Raval R J; 1468 Sampat J H; 1469 Savani J P; 1470 Shah C J; 1475 Shah H D; 1476 Shah J S; 1478 Shah J M; 1480 Shah K D; 1482 Shah P V; 1483 Shah R G; 1484 Shah R P; 1485 Shah S G; 1488 Shah S M; 1489 Shah S K; 1490 Shah T N; 1491 Shah V G; 1492 Shah V M; 1494 Shaikh R H; 1496 Shastri D G; 1497 Sheth B M; 1498 Sheth S U; 1499 Shinde G R 1501 Sule P G; 1504 Thakar R M; 1505 Thakore J C; 1506 Thorat S R; 1507 Tripathi B P; 1509 Trivedi M C; 1510 Turkhia G J; 1511 Vashi N K; 1512 Vohra V K; 1513 Vora J J; 1515 Vyas G F; 1516 Vyas K S; 1518 Badani N V; 1519 Bhatt C D; 1520 Buch P M; 1521 Desai J V; 1523 Kaushiq P S; 1524 Kothari C C; 1525 Mehta K L; 1527 Rangatia T; 1528 Shah J P; 1529 Shah M C; 1530 Shah R K; 1531 Tambwekar B G; 1532 Vahia J C; 1534 Kakkad F J; 1535 Oza, A P; 1540 Thaker R M; 1541 Uraizee Z B; 1542 Ved J K; 1544 Mehta, N V; 1545 Patel, C G; 1546 Ravishi, J L; 1547 Chauhan, P; 1548 Desai D G; 1549 Medh, S P; 1550 Mokhat, K M; 1551 Parikh, D N; 1552 Patel, D B; 1553 Shah, B G; 1554 Shah, J S; 1555 Shah, R M; 1556 Gadre, N P; 1559 Joshi, M D; 1560 Kulkarni R; 1561 Kulkarni S S; 1562 Patil, H R; 1563 Purohit, T R; 1564 Pandit S V; 1565 Kankanwadi, N H; 1566 Jog, S S; 1567 Rangnekar M D; 1569 Hiremath, L; 1570 Huilgol, H S; 1572 Bidari, I S; 1573 Deshpande, B; 1575 Nyamagoudey, D H; 1576 Angadi, S M; 1578 Kulgarni, T; 1579 Maddin, V A; 1580 Moogi, B D B; 1584 Chakalabi, B R; 1587 Hiremath, V; 1590 Tatugade, A; 1592 Annigeri, I A; 1593 Channashetti, J V; 1594 Deshpande, N; 1595 Deshpande S; 1597 Hiregowdar, I; 1599 Hongal, C I 1600 Inamdar, M; 1603 Joshi Miss M; 1604 Kadekodi, R; 1605 Kadimdivan, R B; 1606 Koimattur, A; 1607 Kop, H S; 1610 Maleyappanavar, S M; 1612 Naik R R; 1613 Nayak R T; 1614 Pandit N R. 1615 Patil C B; 1616 Pattanashetti, S N; 1617 Sangam, R S; 1618 Sarnaik, W A; 1621 Begadi, D B; 1622 Biradarnavab, A M; 1623 Desaigoudar, M V; 1624 Digawdekar, D L; 1626 D'Sa J; 1627 Guiwadi, K V; 1629 Hiremath, G; 1631 Hosmani, H; 1632 Huddar, K B; 1633 Inamdar, A M; 1634 Jambannavar, N B; 1637 Katti, R G; 1638 Khan, M Z; 1639 Kittur R N; 1640 Kotigi T S; 1641 Kulkarni, A S; 1642 Kusnale, D B; 1646 Mensinkai, B; 1647 Muzumdar, D; 1648 Nadkarni, V; 1649 Naik, S D; 1650 Oli, K H; 1651 Pakale, N N; 1652 Pandit, M P; 1653 Patil L S; 1655 Patrawali, W; 1657 Prabhu, G P; 1659 Sabnis, S A; 1660 Saundattimath, D B; 1661 Saunshi, B A; 1662 Shirahatti, S; 1663 Tadas, D G; 1664 Tammannavar, S K; 1665 Torgal, T G; 1668 Hiremath, V; 1669 Hunashai, S; 1671 Bhasker, P A; 1672 Deshpande, N; 1673 Ginde, A S; 1674 Jadhav, G V; 1676 Wajapey, B S; 1677 Gokarnakar, V J; 1679 Barge, V P; 1680 Nukapur, H; 1682 Annigeri, A; 1683 Mohite, R B; 1684 Navalgund, R; 1685 Datar V K; 1686 Mirani, L R; 1687 Chhaniyara, N D; 1689 Vaswani, M; 1691 Avan, G M; 1692 Bhamani, A J; 1694 Sonpar, P M; 1696 Vora, K B; 1698 Cordeiro, Miss V; 1701 Bhambhra, K; 1702 Billimoria, Miss D H; 1703 Gidwani, M A; 1701 Mascarenhas, Miss G; 1708 Makhija, K M; 1709 Memon, M A; 1710 Mirchandani, B D; 1711 Shivdasani, G; 1712 Shivdasani, M; 1713 Sippy, D J; 1714 Soomro, K M; 1715 Advani, A B; 1716 Advani, Miss B A; 1719 Ahuja, B G; 1721 Aswani, M L; 1722 Bolakani, A L; 1723 Daswani, V D; 1724 Gandhi, H B; 1725 Godwani, P; 1726 Hargunaney, B T; 1727 Hiranandani, Miss P G; 1728 Jagtiani, Miss G T; 1729 Jeswani, Miss L S; 1730 Jethra, H W; 1731 Karna, A N; 1733 Keswani, R; 1734 Keswani, Miss V T; 1735 Dalvani, Miss S P; 1737 Mariwalla, Miss G D; 1738 Massand, Miss D K; 1739 Mathrani, P; 1740 Mirchandani, G G; 1742 Mirchandani, K D; 1743 Mirchandani, Miss R P; 1744 Mirchandani, T D; 1746 Nihalani, H; 1750 Shahani, G P; 1751 Shahani, H A; 1752 Shaikh S S; 1753 Tahilramani, Miss, N M; 1754 Tolani, G P; 1755 Dave, Miss U J; 1756 Joshi, V P; 1757 Juvalekar, N; 1759 Belan, L B; 1763 Khoja, I S; 1765 Shaikh, M N; 1766 Java, R K; 1767 Mirza, S S; 1768 Sayyed, T S; 1769 Talpur, I U A; 1774 Talpur, M S; 1777 Khalsa, B S J; 1778 Punjabi, G K; 1779 Rajdev, N L; 1780 Rawal, D V; 1783 Abichandani, K L; 1784 Advani, H S; 1785 Advani, P J; 1786 Alimchandani, J G; 1787 Baktani, G C; 1788 Bhambhani, J B; 1789 Chandira-

(Continued on Page 31.)

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SOUBHADRA

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Congress M.L.A.'s House Set On Fire

LAHORE, June 12.

Mian Iftikharuddin, M.L.A., Secretary of the Punjab Congress Assembly Party, informs the Press that some unknown person set fire to his bungalow yesterday night.

The office of the Bhaghbanpura Congress Committee is situated in this bungalow.

It appears that when Mian Iftikharuddin was busying himself with a meeting arranged by the Bhagbanpur Congress Committee, he received information of his bungalow being set fire to.

The whole audience at the meeting (nearly 5,000 mostly Muslims) rushed to the scene and with the help of the fire brigade brought the fire under control.

Considerable damage is said to have been caused by the fire.—United Press.

How Congress Meeting Of Muslims Was Disturbed

LAHORE, June 12.

A mischief of a serious nature is believed to be at the back of a sudden interruption at a meeting held last night in Baghbanpura (Lahore Suburb) under the auspices of the Congress Muslim mass Contact Committee. Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Congress Parliamentry Leader Mian Iftikharuddin Secretary of the Congress Assembly Party, Dr. Ashraf of the A.I.C.C. and Syed Zaheer, son of Sir Wazir Hasan were to have addressed the meeting at which 5,000 mostly Muslims were present.

Whilst the meeting was proceeding, a cry of "fire" was raised and the bungalow of Mian Iftikharuddin situated close by and in which the office of Baghbanpura Congress was accommodated was seen on fire. The audience extinguished the fire, but two front doors were burnt and also a part of the roof. A fire brigade also rushed up, but by then the fire was put out.

About the same time loud cries of "thief", "robber" were raised in other adjacent to the locality and the attention of the crowd was diverted there, but it is proved a hoax.

Mian Iftikharuddin alleges the fire was due to incendiarism.—A.P.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN SIND

Dead Body Found In Shikarpur

KARACHI, June 11.

According to a telephone message from Shikarpur for the fourth time in a fortnight, burnt leaves of the Quran are reported to have discovered in Lakhigate mosque to-day.

On receipt of information, the Inspector of Police rushed to the scene with a posse of constables and prevented any untoward incident.

Simultaneously, another report has been received about the discovery of a dead body of a Muslim youth near the old city police station, Shikarpur. The body which has not been identified, has been taken to the hospital for postmortem. There is no indication as to the cause of death.—A.P.

A stay-in strike was declared yesterday for the first time in Ahmedabad by about 400 weavers of the Srinagar Mill owing to a cut in wages. The mill authorities refuse to refer the dispute to arbitration.

Scuffle At Football Match

Boy Stabbed

CALCUTTA, June 12.

With reference to yesterday's football match scuffle enquiries show that a Bangali boy, aged 13 was stabbed while he was cheering the East Bengal team returning to their tent.

While he was being attended to by another Bengali the latter was stabbed.

There were fights of a minor nature in several parts of the maidan but none was seriously injured.

Stones, umbrellas and sticks were freely used. A vast crowd collected outside the East Bengal ground and it was after 9 o'clock that most of the players were escorted to their respective homes.—A. P.

"HOMEFIELD" SAILS

CALCUTTA, June 11.

S. S. "Homefield," which was involved in a collision in the river Hooghly near Garden Reach with a steam launch as a result of which she had to be detained in the docks for repairs, left for South Indian ports this afternoon.—A.P.

PRESIDENCY'S NEW GRADUATES

(Continued from Page 30.)

mani, K J; 1791 Dudani, S M; 1792 Gajwani, D L; 1793 Ghaloo A-A; 1794 Gidwani, J I; 1795 Gidwani T R; 1796 Gvalani, K R; 1797 Hemrajani, V; 1798 Hingorani, K; 1799 Hiranandani, J V; 1800 Hoodbhoy, A; 1801 Jagtiani, G H; 1802 Joshi, Miss H G; 1803 Kalhoro, S B; 1804 Khemani, V; 1805 Lalla G N; 1806 Makhijani, T; 1807 Malkani, A H; 1808 Mapara, B M; 1809 Memon, A S; 1810 Memon, A A; 1813 Punjabi, K K; 1814 Punjwani, J; 1815 Qureshi, I F; 1817 Rane, A K; 1818 Sadarangani, Miss H R; 1819 Sanghi, I K; 1820 Sayed M K S; 1821 Sayed, S S K; 1822 Shaikh B A; 1823 Shaikh, S G; 1824 Shallwani, A; 1825 Sipahimalani G P; 1826 Tanna, D D; 1827 Thairiani, G; 1828 Visa, C M; 1832 Sipahimalani, Miss S M; 1833 Jagasia, Miss G T; 1835 Lahari H K; 1836 Wagan, A A I; 1837 Baloch, G A; 1840 Vaswani, F K; 1841 Advani, Miss S K; 1842 Wadhwa, L T; 1844 Advani, D V; 1845 Aggarwal, B; 1846 Thakar B B.

The results of candidates Nos. 200 and 850 are reserved.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES

The Ellis Scholarship goes to M. R. Yardi.

The James Taylor Prize has been awarded to S. D. Chittar.

The Bhau Daji Prize to E. D. Kulkarni.

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship to L. R. Dalal.

The Narayan Vasudeo Scholarship to R. P. Patil.

The Cobden Club Medal to H. K. Desai.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts to M. R. Yardi.

The Pherozeshah Merwanji Jijibhai Averta-Pahlavi Scholarship to H. D. Unwalla.

The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship will be announced later.

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship goes to Y. G. Joshi.

The Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship in Arts goes to V. K. Shah.

The Lord Minto Scholarship has been awarded to S. D. Chittar.

The Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar Gold Medal to V. K. Ghaisas.

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agree on one common point that to keep healthy and fit the internal cleanliness is essential.

Common ills or serious ailments come due to irregular or incomplete elimination of waste matters.

Various pills, powders and potions are in the market, but REFINED CASTOR OIL has been accepted universally by Medical profession and laymen as the safest thing for internal cleanliness.

So far, people thought that foreign castor oils were the only things dependable for internal use, but it has been proved beyond challenge that cold drawn, tasteless, odourless and pure "SWASTIK" MEDICINAL CASTOR OIL is by far the best product highly spoken of by medical authorities: used in hospital and accepted by the public as safe and dependable.

SATISFIES B. P. TEST

GOLD MEDALS AWARDED.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"MAYTIME" WITH JEANETTE MACDONALD

At The Regal

Splendid in every sense of the meaning, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's first lavish musical offering of 1937 "Maytime" opens to-day at the Regal Theatre with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in the starring roles. A description of the original theme would be superfluous to veterans of the theatre, but it may be written here without fear of contradiction that the studio has gone far and beyond any beauty which the stage attained. "Maytime" was a musical piece of gorgeous proportions when Rida Johnson Young's play was on the boards and it closely approaches the status of a musical masterpiece on the screen. The skilful adaptation was made by Noel Langley. The songs were written by Sigmund Romberg, composer of the original Broadway score and also by Herbert Stothart who has composed the first film operetta "Czaritza" which provides a lovely sequence in the picture. Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy have not been seen together on the screen for a year. They rose to a unique dual stardom in "Naughty Marietta" and then in "Rose Marie". In the supporting cast of "Maytime" John Barrymore plays a picturesque role as the temperamental impresario, his first since the memorable "Romeo and Juliet", which was one of the sensational pictures of 1936. There is a newcomer in the cast Lynne Carver, a delicately beautiful young singer from the Kentucky Blue Grass regions who sings and acts unusually well. She and Tom Brown provide the juvenile romance in the story. In love with Nelson Eddy, a young, Jeanette MacDonald, an opera star, actuated by a mistaken sense of duty, marries John Barrymore, the impresario, to whom she owes her career. When circumstance brings her and the singer together again, they realize that their love is stronger than before. Mad with insane jealousy the husband kills the singer. The tragedy answers the problem of the younger girl who is drawn between a choice of love and a career. Miss MacDonald and Eddy sing the stage production hit tune "Will you Remember"? so effectively that few who heard it will soon forget it. Miss MacDonald also sings two complete operatic arias and portion of others Eddy has three novelty songs, "Students' Drinking Song," "Vive L'Opera" and "Virginia Ham and Eggs" In a touching duet the stars sing "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny". The "Czaritza" opera is an artistic note new to the screen and the chorus and orchestration are remarkably excellent. "Maytime" was produced by Hunt Stromberg and directed by Robert Z. Leonard, the same duo who last year guided the destiny of that memorable picture, "The Great Ziegfeld". Lavish sets, gorgeous costumes and technical perfection combine to produce a picture that launches the new year offerings from Hollywood auspiciously.

"Elephant Boy" at the Em pire.

"AND SUDDEN DEATH"

At The Capitol

(CONTRIBUTED)

A dramatic basis which strikes home to every citizens gives power to the thrill-filled Paramount romance "And Sudden Death" which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre with Randolph Scott and Frances Drake in leading roles. The story emphasizes the ability of the auto to wreak havoc in human lives. Hollywood seldom brings its thrills close enough to every-day reality to make them "come to life" for the average theatre-goer. This story because few citizens' lives have not been touched by the auto, is intensely real. Frances Drake is a young speed-mad girl of the modern generation who has laughed off numerous traffic citations and has always believed it "couldn't happen to her." When she is brought into police headquarters again for speeding, Scott, a young lieutenant attempts to convince her of the insanity of reckless driving. He succeeds, and at the same time a romance begins between the two which is short lived. Miss Drake is riding with her intoxicated brother, Tom Brown, when his car crashes a school bus and kills a child. Because of his condition, she takes the wheel and pretends to have been driving. She is convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary in a trial in which her sweetheart appears against her. A second dramatic smashup, following a police chase, proves the means of her release. The story closes with the romance headed for a happy ending. "And Sudden Death" is primarily a romance, despite the dramatic force of its auto sequences.

IMPERIAL STUDIO NEWS

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Dhanwan" or "Mazdur ki Beti" Imperial's social picture which sheds immense light on the "under world" and "the smart set of the society" is scheduled to run at the Royal Opera House probably from the 12th of this month. Ratanbai is said to be at her best in this Imperial production Jamshedji, Hafesji Sayed Ahmed and Urmilla, are in prominent roles.

"Two Women" has been already censored and will be soon on the screen at one of the prominent cinemas in Bombay. "Wahri Duniya" too has been censored and awaits its release.

"Kisan Kanya" is nearing completion save for a few scenes Padma Devi, and Gulam Mahomed have prominent roles assigned to them. The story is from the pen of a reputed writer of Urdu, who is working as a professor at Shantiniketan. The story is very appealing from many angles and Mr. Gidwani the director has spared no pains to make it a success.

"Punjab Lancers"—is well nigh complete, Master Nissar, Ebrahim and Sayed Ahmed are in leading roles. The attraction of the picture lies in 'Ranee's' exploits. Ranee is a Chimpanzee and shows deep affiinity to human being. This is evidenced by the fact that Ranee unearths the plot of the villians. Those who have seen the shots are struck with the work of Ranee. The party has gone to Indore for outdoor scenes of this picture.

"Searchlight" is another picture directed by Mr. Homi Master. It is an all star cast production-starring Suolchana and D. Billimoria, with Gulam Mahomed, Jamshedji Zilloo and other imperial favourites in prominent roles.

Mr. Gunjal is going ahead with "Merelal" a social darma of paramount interest with Zilloo, Pramimilla, Jamshedji, Gulam Mahomed, and others in important roles.

Mr. Aspi is fairly progressing with "Vasant Bengali" a stunt picture with Husna Banoo and Yeshwant Dave in leading roles, and contemplates to start two more pictures "The Punjab Mail" and "Flying Ranee."

The "Murath" is made of a new Cinecolour picture starring Sulochana and "Sword to Sword" is under contemplation.

"796" starring Ratanbai with W. M. Khan and Ghaznavi is progressing well, under the direction of Mr. Hafesjee.

Mr. Atorthy has also started a new picture with Ratanbai in the stellar role. This will be another all-colour picture.

"SUPREME FILM DISTRIBUTORS"

(From A Correspondent)

It was a gala family function of the Industry celebrating the opening of "Supreme Film Distributors" by Mr. Chunilal B. Desai.

There they were, all of them: Mr. Chandulal Shah. Mr. C. K. N. Broacha. Seth Chimanlal B. Desai, Seth Abubakar Beg Mahomed. Mr. Davaram Shah. Mr. Nanubhai B. Desai. Mr. Babooseth Mamooji. Mr. Baburao Patel. Mr. M. B. Billimoria. Mr. Baburao K. Pai. Seth Noor Mahomed and several others.

Mr. Chunilal Desai who was at one time the Manager of Messrs. Super Film Circuit and who was then largely responsible for its unique success, has this time started on his own with Sagar Pictures.

So next time when Exhibitors need Sagar Pictures for quality and entertainment, they must write to the Supreme Film Distributors.

This firm will also distribute New Theatres' "Mukti" and "Anath Ashram" and Saroj Movietone's "A Tale of Yesterday."

"Maytime" at the Regal this week.

"And Sudden Death" at the Capitol this week.

About Studios And Stars

NEWS FROM BOMBAY TALKIES'

(CONTRIBUTED.)

To enter the Bombay Talkies' Studio at Malad these days, when the shooting of their first mythological picture, "Savitri" is being briskly concluded, is to traverse the centuries and to walk into the era of the immortal Mahabharat. In the vast studio grounds one sees everywhere the architectural glories of ancient India recreated for purposes of film production. Within the sound-proof studio too, massive "sets" crowd the floor and one cannot help admiring the skill with which they have been made to harmonize with the spirit of the age they represent.

The costumes and property departments are worth a visit. Not a single costume, piece of furniture, arms or implement jewel or ornament, but is an exact replica of pre-Mahabharat era when Savitri and Satyavan lived and loved. Even the designs printed on fabrics used for costumes have been specially selected and drawn and similarly every other care has been taken to ensure that not the slightest inaccuracy creeps into the picture. After a tour round the different departments of the studio one has little doubt left that the glorious days of ancient Hindustan will live again when Bombay Talkies "Savitri" is shown. But to recreate the life of several thousand years ago is by no means an easy job and no wonder the Bombay Talkies are taking some time over the production of Savitri

How does Devika Rani look in her role as Savitri? A million fans all over India are asking this question. It will not be long before their curiosity will be satisfied by the release of Savitri. Meanwhile those who have had the privilege of seeing her working on the "sets" assure us that as Savitri she looks as charming as ever—if possible, more so—but that in portraying this noble character she radiates something more than charm—that haunting, ethereal beauty and dignity which is traditionally associated with the name of Savitri. This might, indeed, be the greatest role of Devika Rani's career.

The Production Unit of Savitri have travelled far and wide to capture picturesque backgrounds for various scenes. They returned to the studio on June the 4th after spending three days at a spot nearly 150 miles away. The party consisted of 55 artistes and technicians and they took with them three cameras and their outdoor sound recording equipment.

Now the indoor shooting is going on briskly and it is expected that Savitri will be ready for release at the Roxy, Bombay, on June the 26th.

KARNATAK TALKIES

(CONTRIBUTED)

The Karnatak Talkies Ltd., was registered last year with the object of producing and distributing mainly Kannada films. Karnatak is not still ripe for industrial ventures. In the initial stage therefore, the company had to grapple with a number of difficulties. The Managing Agents, Messrs Mudholkar Bros., and Rowe faced the situation very boldly and have now been able to present a first class Kannada picture to the Karnatak public. The large gathering that has been witnessing the picture for the last fortnight is a proof positive of the excellence of the picture. The opinions expressed by the newspapers and the intelligentsia show clearly that the picture is appreciated from all sides. There are very few Kannada pictures. Perhaps this is the sixth one. If we carefully mark the development of all these pictures, "Chiranjeevi" tops the list. The appreciation received during the short time has emboldened the Managing agents to announce their next picture viz. "Mahapurusha". It is the life of the great saint and religious reformer Basaweswara.

"THE PRESIDENT"

12th Week At The Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Now that there is all quite in Bombay, again the families have taken to "The President"—New Theatres Ltd.'s latest hit running at the Krishna Talkies.

"The President" is a picture that has all the good points that go to make a success. Its story, its theme, its treatment, its music, its dialogues, everything combined make "The President"—a president among all the Indian pictures produced till now.

The director—photographer—Sjt. Nitin Bose deserves compliments for giving India such a highly finished photo play with its technique as glorious as any Hollywood's best picture.

"The President" has a delightful theme which has captured the hearts of every film fan in Bombay—nay all over India. Besides, it is a matter of great pride that even the foreigners who see this picture pay their warmest compliments to the director and producer. But one thing that demands a special mention is that we can see here two quite new stars—Kamlesh Kumari and Leela Desai. The former of course has acted before on the screen, but here she is quite a new find—she is stately changed—perhaps the director has moulded her histrionic talents to suit his plot and theme in such a way that she is absolutely natural in her role of the President—where as the latter—Leela Desai is positively a rage in Bombay as well as throughout India. She is a phantom of delight as the younger sister of the President—Her expressions are innocently wonderful—at once play upon the harp of human hearts of the audience One can never forget the radiant personality she has. And there is Saigal—idol of Millions. His song hits have made him most reputed star in India. And you see Nawab who does his job wonderfully good—And you see Bikran Kapur, Devabala and Kalyani also.

Here is life, love and laughter cleverly woven in a stirring melodrama where the main role is played by the destiny. No director but Nitin Bose in India can give justice to this most complicated inner struggle for love and renunciation of two sisters.

Sjt. R. C. Boral is responsible for musical score. His presentation and direction of melodies is inspiring. In every way "The President" is a picture, worth seeing many times. Go and see it at the Krishna.

This great picture is being sent to Venice International Exhibition as the representative of India's film art selected by the public of India. It is really a matter of pride for India to see that her art will be praised in the West.

B.

Yakob in "Jagirdar" at the Roxy (Sagar).

"JAWANI-KI-HAWA"

Bombay Talkies First Picture Revived At Opera

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Jawani Ki Hawa", Bombay Talkies, maiden production which had roused so much interest when it was first released, had a welcome revival at the Opera House yesterday. Many who wanted to see this entertaining picture once again have thus a good opportunity of doing so this week.

"Jawani Ki Hawa" was, in more than one sense, a definite landmark in the evolution of the Indian motion picture. In this, their first venture, the Bombay Talkies achieved a high standard of technique which had till then been regarded as beyond the resources and capabilities of the Indian producers. In photography, sound effects, settings and processing, "Jawani Ki Hawa" may be counted, even to-day, among the finest achievements of the Indian film industry.

The picture, moreover, brought to the forefront a star of admittedly superb talents—Devika Rani. After "Karma", this was her first appearence in Indian talkies which established her unquestionably among the most outstanding leading ladies of the Indian screen. After seeing her recent triumphs in "Achhut Kannya" and "Izzat" it is interesting to be able to compare them with her performance in "Jawani Ki Hawa" when she was comparatively a new comer in the Indian fiimgoers world. And one will find that while her talent has certainly matured in the intervening two yaers, even then she possessed a personality and histrionic ability which raised her much above the average "stars."

"COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY CASE"

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Hearing commenced to-day in what is known as the Communist Conspiracy Case in which twelve men are charged with conspiracy in assisting the operations of the Communist Party in India. Before the Special Magistrate of Bankshall Street Police Court the Public Prosecutor of 24 Parganas opened the case De Novo for the Crown The hearing was adjourned till June 14.—A. P

"Dil Farsh" with Malti and Dilip (West End).

"The President" at the Krishna.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 13 POINTS DOWN

Gold Easy And Wheat Dull

BOMBAY, June 12.

On Saturday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY.

New York cotton was easy on foreign selling and liquidation.

GOLD EASY.

London gold was easy but silver was steady.

WHEAT DULL.

Wheat was dull. Jute was quiet.

WALL STREET EASY.

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was easy.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, June 12.

Previous closing	12.16
To-day's opening	12.09
Difference	—.07
To-day's closing	12.03
Difference	—13

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 12.

Previous closing	6.79
To-day's opening	6.82
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	6.78
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 228-0
New April May	Rs. 230-12

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 12.

Cotton displayed easier tendency today following weakness of other markets which brought in some scattered foreign selling and liquidation.

Trading in October began at 12.09 i.e. 7 points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered foreign selling and liquidation with October gradually sinking to 12.06 when after renewed foreign selling October finally closed at 12.03 with a decline of 13 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 12.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.12/12.10) —
October (12.18/12.17) 12.09
December (12.14/12.13) —

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 12.

American July (6.89) 6.85
American October (6.81) 6.78
Egyptian June (10.09) 9.99
Egyptian July (10.19) 10.09

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 12.

The market was closed at night on account of the promulgation of Curfew Order.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 12.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 3/4) 1-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

New Crop June July (£20 3/4 sellers) £20 11/16 buyers.

Dunlop June (£24 1/2 sellers) £24 1/2 sellers.

Lightning June (£22 1/2 sellers) £22 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 5/16 buyers) closed.

Forward July September (9 7/16 paid and sellers) closed.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£13 7/8 sellers) £13 7/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta June July (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers.

Linseed La Plata June July (£13 1/16 sellers) £13 1/16 sellers.

Groundnuts Coromandal July (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 13/16 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 12.

Previous closing	4.93 3/8
To-day's opening	mutilated
To-day's closing	mutilated

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June, 12.

Previous closing	4.93.40
To-day's opening	4.93.35
To-day's closing	4.93.47

FRANC RATE

London, June, 12.

Previous closing	110.90
To-day's opening	110.89
To-day's closing	110.90

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June, 12.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.35 and then improved to 4.93.37 on better demand and closed at 4.93.47.

Franc opened at 110.89 and kept steady with no important variations.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.373) 8.373
New York on Bombay (37.24) 37.24
London on Milan (93.74) 93.77
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 13/32.
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 cen cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£248 1/4 buyers £248 1/2 sellers. Quiet) closed.

Lead (£22 1/16 buyers £22 3/16 sellers Easy) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£61 to £63) closed.

Glasgow Iron (£87) closed.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 12.

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"Market idle. No special feature."

LONDON SILVER

London, June, 12.

	Previous closing Prices.	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20d.	20d.
Forward	20 1/16d.	20 1/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June, 12.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-7 1/2) £7-0-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 12. 10 p.m.

Silver ready	51 13 0
Silver 1st settlement	51 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	52 0 0
Gold ready	34 9 9
Gold 1st settlement	34 9 3
Gold 2nd settlement	34 6 3
Sovereigns	22 2 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 12.

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 100 5/8 as against the previous closing rate at 102 3/4

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 12.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 2 p.m. at Rs. 95-8-0.

Fluctuations during the season were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	95	8	0
Highest	95	8	6
Lowest	95	8	0
Closing	95	8	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 12.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motor (dol 53) dol 51 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 53 3/4) dol 52 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 99 1/2) dol 97 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 134) dol 133

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, June 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 11 a.m.	8	1	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	1	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	1	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	1	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 12.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 100 5/8 October 96 1/2. The market was fairly active on scattered buying and some covering demand on strength of foreign cables with good business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 12.

Chicago wheat opened easy with July at 1.07 1/2. Prices declined on scattered foreign selling and liquidation due to favourable crop prospects.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 12.

Wheat September	5	5	6
Wheat January	5	9	6
Wheat May	5	6	6
Linseed September	8	3	6
Linseed May	7	14	3

The tone was steady.

DALMIA CEMENT SHARES

Oversubscribed

Bombay, June 12.

Dalmia cement shares have been oversubscribed. The success of the new company is unprecedented. Many thousands of applications were received from all corners of India.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jute Shares Inactive

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Jutes were dull and inactive although slight enquiry was noticed. In coals business was very much restricted. Teas were rather dull and uninteresting. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady at decline. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent loan 1951/54 101/3; three and a half per cent G. P. 95/8; four per cent loan 1960/70 110/2 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/2 small lot.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 126.

Railway:—Mayurbhanj Railway 63.

Coals:—Bengal 308 small lot; Burrakur 15/14; Hurriladih 13/14; Katras Jheeriah 20/12; Mundulpore 6/6; New Beerbhoom 15/9; Pench Valley 36/4 cum div; South Karanpura 7/4.

Jutes:—Belvedere 355; Clive 25/2; Bharat 29/8; Fort Gloster 460 small lot; Howrah 52/2; Hukumchand pref 107/8; Kamarhatty 515; Northbrook 38/4; Reliance 64 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Indian copper 3/4; Rhodesia 2/12 ex div; Bhagalpore electic 9/8; Hukumchand steel 10/10; Indian steel and wire products conty 155; do ordy 760; Indian Galvaizing 18/4; Indian iron and steel 42/8; Marshalls 1/12; steel corporation ordy 8/12; do pref 90; Triton Insurance 267/8; Dunlop rubber ordy 18 small lot; do second pref 98/8 small lot; Indian wood products 26/9; Kalimpong ropeway 12/8; Rohtas industries pref 131; Port Shipping 19; Samastipore sugar 7/7; Biswanauth teas 24/8.—A. P.

TEXTILE WORKERS CONFERENCE

Annual General Meeting Of Girni Kamgar Union

An Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) will be held to-day at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Only members of the Union who have paid their subscriptions during this year will be allowed to attend.

TEXTILE WORKERS CONFERENCE

The Textile Workers Conference under the Presidency of Comrade Sohan Singh Josh, M.L.A. of Amritsar, will be held at the same place at 4 p.m. (S. T.). Only members of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) and invited guests will be allowed entrance.

PRESIDENT ELECT'S ARRIVAL

Comrade Sohan Singh Josh will arrive by Frontier Mail at the Dadar Station (B. B. & C. I.) at 8-10 a.m. He will be received at the station by the members of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag.)

MODY AT GENEVA

Vice-Presiden Of Employers' Group

Sir H. P. Mody who is attending the International Labour Conference as the Indian Employers' Delegate, has been elected Vice-President of the Employers' group at the Conference.

Sardar Vallabhbhai In Bombay

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Member of the Congress Working Committee who was staying with Mahatma Gandhi at Tithal for the last month arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the Kathiawar Express.

ANNEXING ENDURANCE SWIMMING RECORD

Robin Chatterjee's Bold Attempt

LUCKNOW, June 12.

Mr. Robin Chatterjee entered the Surajkund Tank, at 8-20, this morning, in the presence of a large crowd, under a bright sun, with a view to annexing the World Endurance Swimming Record with hands and feet tied. Mr. Chatterjee is the holder of the world records for free-style swimming for 88 hours 16 minutes, handcuffed swimming for 72 hours 25 minutes, cycling 74 hours 3 minutes.

The present holder of the world endurance swimming record is Mr. Motilal Dass whose time is 33 hours 10 minutes.

The water in the tank was cold and dirty due to recent storm and rain.—A. P.

An Ahmedabad message of of Saturday's date says a goods train on the Anand-Godhra line was derailed out between Umreth and Bhalaj stations. None are reported to have been injured.—A. P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Abundance Of Money

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 12.

Abundance of money seeking employment was reflected in the huge application of over 96 million sterling for 50 million treasury bills offered, but despite this keen competition in the market, that is those permanently making living by buying selling treasury bills, obtained 41 per cent of their requirements at the average rate of discount of three quarter per cent.

Wall Street opened easy.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 12

Despite a small rise in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market ruled easy on selling influenced by rains. New York cotton prices were 8 points up and the market was expected to open at Rs. 232 for Broach J/A but prices opened easy at Rs. 229/12 and advanced to Rs. 230/12 on short covering. Later on there was some tired long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 230.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 3 points and it opened 3 points higher which influenced better enquiry in the local market and prices improved to Rs. 230/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under::—

Broach J/A	228	4	0
Broach A/M	231	0	0
Oomra July	222	4	0
Oomra D/J	212	4	0
Bengal July	192	4	0
Bengal D/J	178	0	0

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 9/10th June	12,850
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,872,774
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,740,826
Increase	131,948

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 11

SAKELS—	
July	18.10+20
November	18.40+03
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.12—18
August	15.56—10
December	14.28—05
GIZA—	
July	16.91—48
November	16.68—02

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 11

Broach J/A opening 233 highest 233 1/2 lowest 232 1/2 closing 232 1/2

Broach A/M 1938 opening 235 1/2 highest 236 1/4 lowest 234 3/4 closing 234 3/4

Oomra July opening 228 highest 228 lowest 227 closing 227

Oomra D/J opening 217 1/2 highest 217 1/2 lowest 216 1/2 closing 216 1/2

Bengal July opening 196 highest 196 lowest 195 closing 195

Bengal D/J opening 182 highest 182 lowest 181 1/2 closing 181 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach July August (21-6-37) Rs. 4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (30-6-37) Rs. 6

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-8-38) Rs. 27 3/4

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 12

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d to £7-0-7 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 110.90. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 3/8. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. India bought and sold and business was small. Montreal futures advanced 5 points and New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 13/32. The local silver and gold markets were quiet with slightly increased offerings and absence of demand which caused a small decline in prices.

GOLD

Ready	34	11	9
Jeth	34	10	9
Ashad	34	7	9

SILVER

Ready	52	0	0
Jeth	52	1	0
Ashad	52	3	0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 11

June	44.85+05
Lowest	44.80+05
September	44.80

LONDON SILVER

London, June 11

Spot	20
Forward	20 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, June 11

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-7 1/2

LONDON METALS

London, June 11

Copper	£55 8 9
Lead	£22 12 6
Spelter	£21 5 0
Tin	£248 5 0

Drop In Tata Power Shares

Steel Shares Also Look Down

TIRED LIQUIDATION AND ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

BOMBAY: June 12.

There was considerable selling to-day in Tata Power and Tata Iron & Steel shares which resulted in a steady decline in prices. There was a marked absence of any support and prices ruled easy with tired long liquidation.

There is nothing in the general situation to influence any material change in prices but absence of support is telling on the market.

In the absence of any constructive news, there is less disposition to enter the market on the constructive side.

Absence of speculative activity results in irregular movements. At the moment Tata Steel shares are showing some activity, but other sections are virtually dull without any important business.

Present prices seem reasonable and now there is no prospect of any change in the present monetary policies of leading European and American countries. Cheap money will be a constant source of active support on all important breaks.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,460 and after advancing to Rs. 1,475 declined to Rs. 1,435. There were increased offerings in Tata Power Shares which came down to Rs. 1,350. The markets continue narrow and are easily influenced on either side.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 12.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	768	12
100 CENTURY	175	10
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	255	0
100 COLABA (Rs. 5)	168	12
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	360	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	133	2
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	181	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650	0
100 Indore	50	10
100 Khatau (Rs 2)	86	4
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	300	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	905	0
250 Model	45	0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	227	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	48	0
100 Phoenix (10)	300	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2050	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	84	6
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	230	0
100 Swan (nil)	104	6
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1.325	0
1000 Western (Rs. 40.)	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	31	4
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1536	4
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	376-14	
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	136	8
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127	0
5 Union (As 4)	5	10
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	143	0
10 BUNDI (Rs. 10)	36	12
100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	125	0
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	460	0
40 Katni Def.	2250	0
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs 10)	380	0
75 Okha (Rs. 12)	297	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	26	12
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	458	12
70 United (Rs. 5)	146	0
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1005	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	12
15-75 New India (Rs. 4)	43	0
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5430	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8.)	7	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	172	8
1.000 Andhra Valley (Rs. 45)	1640	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	8
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	4
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	277	8
100 Poona (2)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	177	13
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1347	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	915	0
100 C. Province	97	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 12

Bombay Dyeing (877/8) 872 873 870 872 867 868

Century (180/10) 180 175

Central India (258/12) 255 258 253 255

Kohinoor (302/8) 301 300

New Great (230/10) 228 227

Simplex (85/10) 85 84

Swadeshi (236/4) 235 230

Bundi (37/4) 37 36/12

I Cement (457/8) 457 455 460 457 462 457 460

Punjab (26/8) 26/12

Shahabad (460) 457 455 460 458

Andhra (1662/8) 1640

Tata Hydro (178/2) 177 178/2 177/13

Tata Power (1393/12) 1392 1385 1365 1370 1340 1350 1347

Tram Ord (151/4) 151/9 151/4

T Steel Defd (1477/8) 1460 1450 1475 1450 1457 1440 1442 1432 1444

T Steel Ord (339/8) 338 337 340 336 338 335 337/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (178/8) 178/8 178/4

Bellapur (165) 163

B Steam (273/2) 273 272

B Burma (695) 690 693 687 685 671 677

100	Dhond Baramati	102	0
100	Gujarat	93	4
100	Mandra Bhon	97	8
100	Pachora Jamner	94	8
100	Sara Sirajgunje	101	0
500	Tapti Valley	766	4
	MININGS.		
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	60	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1447	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	337	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	303	12
50	Bom. Sugar (Rs. 7)	162	8
200	B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250	BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	272	8
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	677	8
50	Do Conty. (Rs. 6)	230	10
8sh	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	4
50	B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114	0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11	7
2sh.	Indian Copper	3	2
10	India I. and Steel	42	8
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	132	8
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0
100	I Radio Defd (12)	590	0
100	I Radio Ord. (15)	530	0
1000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	612	8
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	25	11
30	PREMIER CON	89	0
25	Tata Oil (nil)	28	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1525	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.c Bom Tram (TF.)	84	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	508	12
7	p.c Katni 1st	138	2
7	p.c Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7	p.c. Punjab Cement	12	0
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	104	8
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	99	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	153	12
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	1542	8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	200	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.		
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	650	0
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6	p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4	p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7	p.c Sholapur	81	4
6	p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 12

2 3/4	per cent 1948/52 100
3	per cent 1951/54 101
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 103
3 1/2	per cent G P N Cash 95/10
3 1/2	per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/12
4	per cent 1943 Bonds 107
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 117/8
3	per cent U P Bonds 96/8
5	per cent 1939/44 105/4
5	per cent 1940/43 108
5 1/2	per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/12
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1945/55 119/6
4	per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2	per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5	per cent 1935 Mysore 122/8
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
	per cent B P T 1974 107/10
4	per cent M Deb 1974 106/12
5	per cent M Deb 1949 117/4
5	per cent 1954 129/8
6	per cent K P T 1956 129/8
6 1/2	per cent BI T 137 101

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/6 and ruled steady to Rs. 95/8. Cash quotes 2 annas higher.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 12

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 5/32

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 269 1/2

Bank's buying T T 267 3/8

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 830

Bank's buying T T 845

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from Aug.)

Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 67

HUNGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 82 1/2

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 80 5/8

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—

Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—

New York London 4.93 3/8 11th instant

Japan London 1/2 12th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 27/32 12th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 3/8 12th instant

Java London 8.95 12th instant

London Paris 110.90 11th instant

London Belgium 29.24 1/4 11th instant

London Switzerland 21.55 3/4 11th instant

London Berlin 12.31 11th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 11th instant

London New York 4.93.40 11th instant

London Amsterdam 8.97 1/4 11th instant

London Italy 93.75 11th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7-0-7 10th instant

Gold £7-0-7 1/2 11th instant

Silver London Ready 20 10th instant

Silver London Ready 20 11th instant

Silver London Forward 20 10th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/16 11th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 10th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 11th instant

London Discounts 3 months 3/4 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 3/4 per cent 11th instant

London Discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent 10th instant

London Discounts 6 months 13/16 per cent 11th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent.

6 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 12

June	280.10+90
August	271.80+70
December	263.70+40

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

No Rains!

Those of us who, relying on the strong outburst of monsoon in Ceylon long ago were hoping for an early start of the rains in Bombay this year, are by now thoroughly disillusioned. As those lines are being written, there is not discernible even a trace of clouds on the horizon. The skies are as high and dry as ever. Our patience is almost at its snapping point, what with the stuffy atmosphere and the prickly heat. The universal talk is about rains. "How long, Oh Jupiter Pluvius!"—a million and a half parched throats are asking to-day. Some of those knowing chaps promise the monsoon by the beginning of the next week, and though I have my own doubts about that much-desired consummation, let us wait—and hope!

Study In Futility

It would be difficult to imagine a more futile conference than the one which was held at the Bombay Secretariat at the beginning of the last week under the high-falutin title of "The Finance Ministers' Conference." Firstly it was far from a representative meeting, it being essentially a gathering of the "puppet" finance Ministers. They were naturally weighed down with the sense of their own unreality, and the discussions were thus conducted mostly on an academic plane. The Conference professes to have made the discovery that under the Government of India Act of 1935 there are precious few financial avenues left to the provinces, and that the so-called provincial autonomy is thus hamstrung at the very outset. This can be realised, however, even by a casual student of the Constitution, and it was hardly worth the trouble and expenditure of public funds for those estimable gentlemen to gather here to record this very conclusion. Again, it was found out that there could hardly be any uniformity of policy among the various Provinces regarding the method of raising extra revenues in view of the differing conditions and special difficulties of the various provinces. All those desultary deliberations naturally led nowhere, and there were, indeed, no definite decisions to record at the close of the Conference. The Hon. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has thus not even the proverbial mouse to show after all those mountainous labours, though the Conference can be said to have rendered a service to the interim Ministers by impressing upon them the futility of their own positions, and the hollowness of their pretensions.

Congress Party Meeting

The next week-end promises to be very important politically as the long-awaited conference of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature is scheduled to meet on Saturday at Vile Parle. A whip has gone forth making it incumbent upon every member to attend the meeting, which has a heavy agenda before it. The election of the executive, the passing of the draft constitution, the preparation of a full-blooded programme for the next few weeks—all will have to be decided at the meeting. It is generally expected that the session of the Bombay Legislature will be held in the third week of July, and naturally the puppet Ministers are making their last desperate attempts to rope in as many new adherents as possible. The Leader of the Congress Party has already toured many districts of the Presidency and now it is understood that a regular whirlwind propaganda will soon be initiated to carry the Congress message into every constituency, and to combat the attempts of Cooper and Company.

R n To Normal

Thanks to the enterprise shown by the police authorities, the recent disturbances can already be said to have passed into history. The mischief was verily nipped in the bud and after the first two or three days of disturbances the city can, indeed, be said to have returned to normal. The Curfew Order and the ban on lethal weapons were most strictly enforced, and the total number of arrests for the contravention of these orders has already approached 2,500 mark. No doubt the orders caused a certain amount of inconvenience to the poorer sections of the community, but then it was inevitable under the circumstances. There has not been reported a single incident during the last whole week, and it is thus confidently believed that there would be no need of extending the orders after their normal expiry to-morrow.

Safety Campaign

The Fewer Accidents Campaign in the suburbs which was initiated a few days ago has made a promising start. The average number of accidents per week in the suburban area is more than ten a week. Last week thanks to the campaign initiated by the Western India Automobile Association and the Safety First Association only five accidents were recorded and they were all minor ones. This is certainly extremely encouraging, and the propaganda for safety first will now be intensified.

Too Belated

The revision of building rules and regulations in the city has been at last undertaken by the Bombay Municipality and a special officer has been appointed for the purpose. This is a welcome move, though unfortunately too belated. Indeed, it can be likened to be the locking of the stable door after the horse has bolted. For during the last five years there has been a most remarkable building boom in the city, and a number of new buildings have sprung up in various parts of the city, which for want of proper municipal restrictions have far from followed the modern canons of architecture and layout. It is something however that our city fathers have at long last realised their responsibilities in this matter.

Mr. Baburao Painter's
artistic wonder creation
PRATIBHA
SHALINI CINETONE'S
Spectacular Musical
Starring:
DURGA KHOTE, HIRABAI BARODEKAR, DATEY
and others
In its
3rd [illegible] WEEK
with
"DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"
a Congress Topical
at
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5-15 & 7-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. and holidays

TWELFTH MERITORIOUS WEEK

IT IS INDIA'S PRIDE and New Theatres' GLORY
THE PRESIDENT
The BEST picture selected by the Public for International Cinematographic Exhibition—Venice.
Starring
SAIGAL
Photography & Direction:
Sjt. NITIN BOSE
Still drawing crowded houses at
THE KRISHNA
Talkie Dubash Theatre.
Time: Daily 5 and 7-30.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

IT IS AS ENTERTAINING AS EVER
BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT MAIDEN PRODUCTION
JAWANI-KI-HAWA
Starring: DEVIKA RANI
Has now come again with its beautiful music, spectacular dances, Garba and a panorama of excellent scenes from Bombay to Poona.
AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
3 shows to-day: 10 a.m., 3-30, & 6 p.m.

Beloved and yet Betrayed!
Unmarried and yet a Mother!
Born well and yet an Outcast!
HER FUTURE LIFE LAY IN DEATH
She could do anything with her own self—but could she kill her own unborn babe?
SEE---
Sagar Movietone's
Sensational Social Picture
"JAGIRDAR"
Starring:
MOTILAL—SURENDRA
With: BIBBO—MAYA—YAKUB—PESI PATEL—BHUDDO—SANKATHA—PANDE and others.
Direction:—MEHBOOB
Daily "Curfew" Shows
at 3 & 6 p.m.
ROXY
Queen's Road,
The Theatre Where Surendra Has Created a Riot With his divine voice.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of June 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price. We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at	Rs. 100	
2 copies at	„ 50	each
4 „	„ 25	„
10 „	„ 10	„
20 „	„ 5	„
Total	Rs. 500	

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

How The Continent Was 'Combed' For The Coronation

(Continued from page 1)

wholesalers, men and women, was rounded up in France. The stuff was being distributed from Marseilles all over the country and especially 'to Channel ports. It was being sent through the parcel post in the ordinary way. An Algerian girl distributor, arrested in a Champs Elysees hotel had with her 4lb. of heroin—worth £1,500 if properly negotiated.

Turning to that silly expression "white slavery", there is the practice of adults shepherding young girls, even minors, into England "on holiday" or to "learn the language" with friends —duly designated. Or again, foreign girls who have managed to obtain a 3-months work certificate from the Ministry of Labour, and who have a way of "disappearing" after a while. And there is the already hardened alien woman who is met by her "fiance," a British subject who proceeds to marry her as he has previously "married" a dozen others of the same kidney at, say £50 a time, only to leave his "bride" at once and for ever. As British subjects these women cannot thereafter be interfered with as they ply their trade, many, it seems, in the towns of the North and Midland.

A steady attempted influx of foreign women of the street was indicated, the magnet of the great capital making whoppee being what it was. It was a delicate job sorting out who's who on disembarkation, with all and sundry made up to the eyes.

False passports were probably used to help a number through the barrage. In the Clichy quarter of Paris there is known to exist an organised trade in "treating" stolen passports. A fresh photograph, description and signature are affixed and none but the most attentive expert can tell that anything has happened. British passports are the most sought for because they cover so much of the world, and can explain the absence of an English accent on the part of the bearer, besides carrying the maximum of prestige.

False Passports

A friend was once offered 5,000 francs for his. But usually they are "lifted" by night girls in touch with Clichy. It is then up to the police to track these fake passport bearers later.

Fifthly, smugglers—air and otherwise. Smugglers of luxury goods discern a rare market in London this summer. High-grade cigars, absinthe, brandy and liqueurs, silk models and "undies", scent, costly midget cameras, jewelled watches, drugs—in fact, anything fetching a high figure that can be easily stowed away out of sight.

Sixthly all varieties of continental confidence men, crooks and swindlers, circulaters of forged notes, foreign and British, have mobilised for "Coronation" action. The British police were determined that the country should not get a bad name before its illustratious guests. How rich men can still fall for hoary old confidence tricks must baffle many. Evidently it is still true that a "sucker" continues to be born every minute, and with America and the Dominions so thickly parading, this type of trickster was looking for a swell time.

"Gentlemen" and "gentlewoman" hotel-de-luxe thieves conclude the glorious company. The Continent was thoroughly combed for them all; nor should the co-operation so freely given be without some permanent value.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

One is always thrilled when he goes to his native land—especially, when it is at a distance of full three days' railway journey—and more so, if one has to go there all of a sudden and quite unexpectedly.

I did not know upto the evening of Tuesday last that I would be leaving Bombay that day. But something happened, and I caught the first train going to Sind at night. Sheila got ready too, and I could not disappoint her.

We had to change the train at Ahmedabad in the morning. And then, we were in the same compartment till next morning, when we got down at Hyderabad (Sind). We passed the day there, —and you must remember, I wrote to you my last letter from that place.

At night we left for Larkana, arriving there in the early morning next day. Oh, it was very pleasing indeed to meet friends and relatives there after a long time. They were perhaps more surprised than I or you to find myself amongst them without any previous notice.

AT KARACHI

Again, the same night, we left for Karachi. I arrived there in the afternoon and met some friends. The next day being Sunday was the Balkan-ji-Bari Children's meeting day. So I went to see them, and they very kindly sang a few songs to me.

Then we took some children with us and went into horse carriages to the Bunder Road Extension Bari Branch. It was a pleasant surprise to them to find me with that little "army" there. And we enjoyed a nice little programme of songs, stories, games, etc., etc.

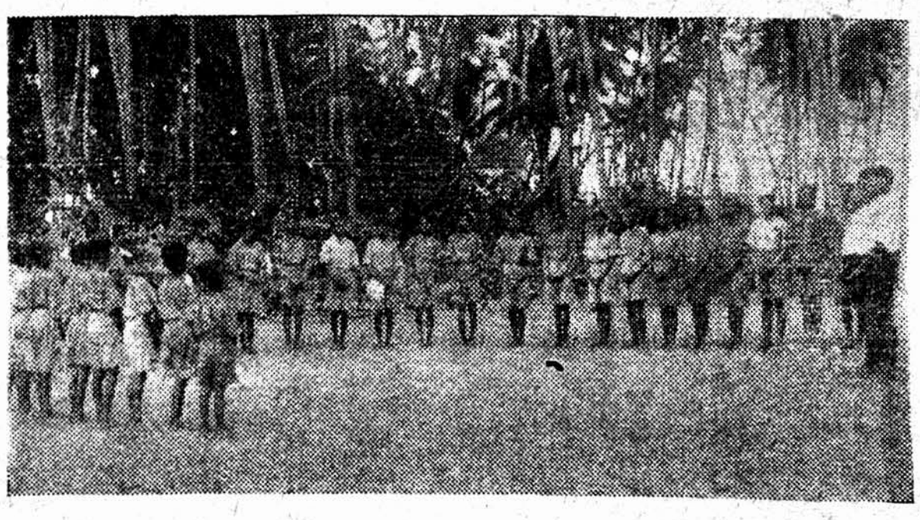
In the evening some elderly workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari met together in the "Pushpa Bhavan," or Children's School, and we had tea together. We spoke to each other about the activities of the Children's Association at Bombay and at Karachi.

No doubt, Bombay has not yet been able to do much in this connection; but Karachi is certainly a very good centre of the Balkan-ji-Bari. Any way there are hopes that our activities here also will grow from good to better, and thence to best.

A COUPLE OF ADVENTURES

After Karachi, I visited Sukkur old and new—and then, we went to Kambar, a small village near Larkana. We went there in a motor car, which took us to the place safely, but had a couple of adventures on the return: Its wheel was punctured twice—and you can imagine our standing away in the vast maidan, while very hot wind nearly burnt us outright.

On our way back, we had once more to pass a day at Hyderabad —and then we were again in the train for nearly three days, arriving at Bombay on Sunday last. The days in Sind were very hot, but the nights were quite cold.



Students of the Summer School of Physical Training, Juhu, at prayers.

Karachi, of course, was pleasant as usual. On the whole we had a nice time during the journey.

ANOTHER SURPRISE

Now I have to give you one more good surprise. You know Shri Parvati T. Gidwani and Miss Hoor S. Daryani, President and Vice-President respectively of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association: They and a number of other friends have also come to Bombay from Sind this week.

I cannot tell you just now what programme has to be fixed in their honour; but, perhaps, that will be conveyed to you through the local daily papers, even before you read this Corner. Let us award them the best of welcomes and show to them all the best we can!

PHYSICAL TRAINING

As promised, I will tell you this time something more about the Summer School of Physical Training, Juhu—Santa Cruz. Some photographs of the activities of this institution appeared in the last week's issue and some more are appearing this week, to convey to you its full idea.

The purpose of this School is to extend to others, intending to take a course in physical culture, the facilities provided in this direction by the school to its pupils in the form of daily physical training to all pupils in the evening and to outsiders through a special physical culture class every morning.

It is thus meant particularly for those who may not find it convenient to attend the special morning class, but, may yet be able to devote to this essential training the month of May—a month of vacation. The School tries to spread a systematic knowledge and inculcate a regular habit of physical exercise among those who avail of this opportunity.

The place fixed for this purpose is the attractive summer resort of Bombayites—the breezy and beautiful seashore at Juhu. Its organisers Messrs. Raghu Nath and Nagin Das surely deserve credit for doing so much good to the younger generation of our country, who will bless them for having given them a chance to be "physically fit." We wish the institution all the success that it is worthy of!

THE SQUIRREL'S STRIPES

By Bro. Rajendra Kothare

Once upon a time Shri Rama had to go over to Lanka (Ceylon) to fight against the mighty Ravana, King of Lanka to bring back his wife Sita. But there was a deep ocean between Southern India and Lanka, so he had to erect a bridge over this ocean to cross it with his monkey warriors. Accordingly he asked his people to bring huge stones for the purpose.

This action of the monkeys was seen by a squirrel and she thought of helping Shri Rama, if she could. As she was a small creature it was impossible for her to bring huge stones for the construction of the bridge. However she got an idea to bury herself in sand and thus fetch some of it on her body, and then leave that sand there by washing herself off. In this way she took lots of sand from the sea-shore and put it into the sea.

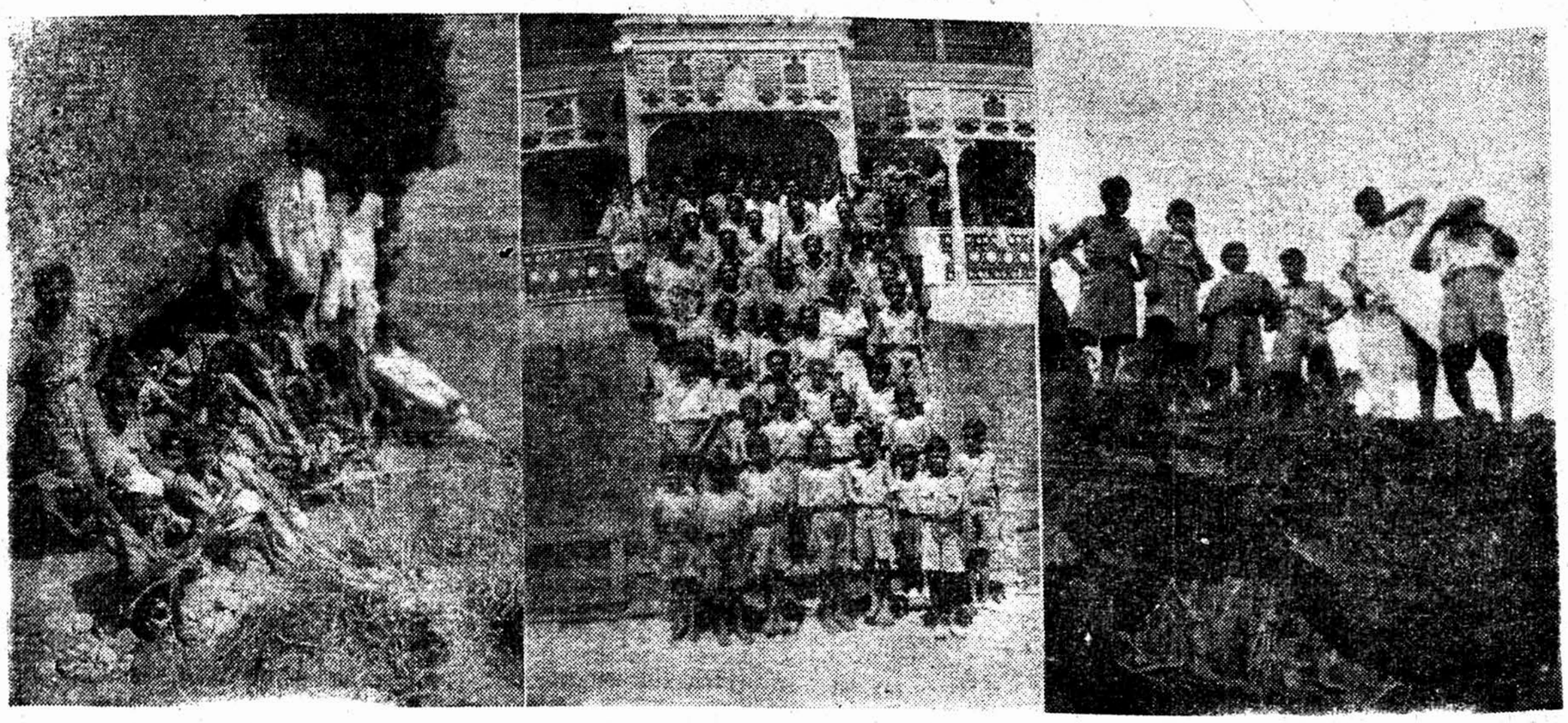
Suddenly Rama saw her kind action of helping others to her level best. He was pleased at this and patted her back for her "good turn" spirit. But a squirrel is a delicate creature, so the finger marks were imprinted upon her back, and these we call stripes.

EYES AND NO EYES

By Sis. Banoo Ghadiali

How did man become more intelligent than the reptile or the fish or the general run of lower animals? A professor says that he began by learning to see better.

Anybody who will look at a chameleon or a mackerel will perceive that the eyes of these animals are on either side of the head. They revolve in opposite directions. Ours revolve in the same direction. It is one of the puzzles of evolution to imagine how, when this change came about in living things, the brain



Down into the Valley— The Students and Trainers of the Summer School of Physical Training, Juhu, at Ghodbunder. **—And up on the hills.**

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

accommodated itself to the altered condition.

The great change that came about when the eyes became Eyes Front was that their fields of vision overlapped one another, a fact which we can prove to ourselves by holding a finger close to our faces. But the fact of which we are unconscious is that the consequence of their overlapping is to give us stereoscopic sight, and make us perceive things not "in the flat" but "in the round," or if more technical words be used, in three dimensions.

As man, advancing in intelligence, began to see things better, he began to inquire about their shape, their colour, their texture. His eyesight made him curious, and it was his curiosity that made him wise.

SOLID STEEL FLOATING
(By Bro. Jamnadas Vora)

If the blade of a well-polished knife be dipped into a basin of cold water, the particles of each of these two bodies do not seem to come in contact with each other: for when the blade is taken out, the water slides off, leaving the blade quite dry, as if it had previously been smeared with some greasy substance.

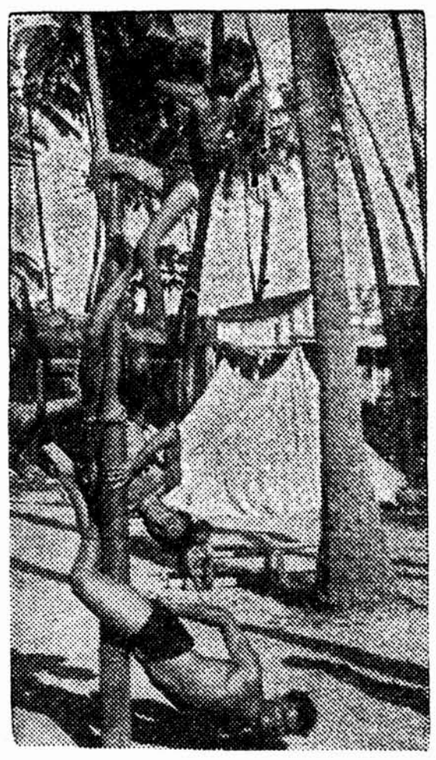
In the same way, if a common sewing needle be laid horizontally in a glass of water, it will not sink, but form a kind of trench on the surface, on which it lies and floats about.

This proceeds from the little attraction which exists between the cold water and the polished steel. Both the knife and the needle should be dry and clean, or the effect will not be produced.

THERE AND BACK
(By Sis. Pramila Kamat)

This jolly outdoor game will keep you warm on a cold day. A number of players can join in the game. One player called "Odd One" stands facing a wall or tree, with one hand behind him, fingers outstretched. The rest of the players stand close behind, and one of them touches the hand.

"Odd One" turns round quickly, and calls out which one he thinks



How brave of them all, indeed.

touched his hand. He may guess rightly which player touched him, and in this case the player asks "Odd One," "How far have I got to go? "Odd One" naming a place.

But if "Odd One" guesses wrongly himself, he has to go to a place named by the player. When he has got to the place, he must return to the wall or tree, and then run after the other players. The one he catches is the next "Odd One."

MATCH LIGHTER
(By Bro. Colin Gordon)

To make a Match Lighter one requires an oblong piece of cardboard, a small piece of sandpaper and a short length of ribbon.

First draw any picture, say of a cat. Then cut the sandpaper, which you stick on to the cardboard.

With crayons, outline and colour the figure of the cat; fasten the ribbon at the top, and your match lighter is complete.

THEY COULDN'T ANSWER
(By Sis. Zarina Hussain)

Sambo had joined a debating society, and the day after his first meeting he was being questioned by friends.

"What was de subject of debate, Sambo?"

"De subject were 'What is de most benefit to mankind, de sun or de moon?" replied Sambo.

"And which side did you take?"

"De moon's," said Sambo. "I argued that de sun shines by day when we doan' need de light, but de moon shines by night when dat light mos' certainly am needed. An' dey couldn't answer dat, sah!"

CURIOUS FACTS.
(By Bro. Jagu Butani).

The Wall of China is 1,500 miles long.

The first lighthouse was built near Sikandrya at a place called Feroz in 300 B.C.

There is a bell in Maltese Church whose circumference is 18 ft.

The area of the earth is 200 million square miles.

Not sure of the Sea?—eh!

The diameter of lake Manasarower is 15 miles.

DAYS IN A YEAR.
(By Sis. Malati Nerkar).

Teacher: Gobind, how many days are there in a year?

Gobind: Seven days, sir.

Teacher: Nonsense! I ask the days in a year and you speak of the days in a week.

Gobind: Sir, in a year there are no other days but Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. These are only seven days!

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment from, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

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Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A Spiritualist Goes On Tour

(Continued from Page 7)

ment for his cure. Inquired as to how it should be done he told that the bottle should be kept on the chair, and he will get relief by smelling the drugs. It is difficult to understand the exact significance of the message which must be studied along with the experiences of other investigators.

A gentleman once placed a garland of flowers round the photograph of his beloved wife. The lady in her communications on the occasion expressed her satisfaction, but added that there were no roses in it. This was true and very significant in as much as among the flowers in the garland, roses were wanting and the lady seemed to have felt their absence.

The continuity of life being the basic principle of survival after death, the various human desires are often carried over. A well-known gentleman in one of his after-death talks stated that being fond of reading, he sometimes visits his reading room according to his usual habit. When asked whether anything should be done for his happiness he pointed out that although anything done for him by his dear ones would please him, still one can progress only by one's own actions.

We had the opportunity of visiting Patna after a decade and we could thereby revive old acquaintances and cultivate new friendships. The visit was arranged by Mr. R. C. Pandit of the Bihar Bank who since his tragic bereavement has become keenly interested in this knowledge. In him we have found a great supporter of this cause and it is hoped that substantial work will be done by his enthusiastic efforts. During our stay in the city two largely attended meetings were held when the principles of Spiritualism and the methods of communicating with the spirits were explained to the audience.

A branch of the Indian Spiritualist Society has been formed at Patna of which very distinguished persons of the city are the members.

Hathras And Aligarh

From Patna we proceeded to Hathras, a large business town in the United Provinces. Rai Bahadur Chiranjilal Bagla, a distinguished resident of the city, is keenly interested in the subject and was long expecting to meet us. As is often the case his interest originated with a personal bereavement and he could get astonishing experiences in his home circle. Two lectures were delivered before large gatherings during our short stay there. They were reported in the "Leader" of Allahabad and other papers. A few seances were also held in the evenings when spirit messages were obtained on the Ouija Board. As the gentleman had not tried the method before, he is going to do so for obtaining further messages from his dear ones. He proposed to start a centre in the city and it is hoped that he will succeed in his attempts.

More than six years ago we had visited Aligarh which is well-known for the Muslim University. This was our second visit to the city where our friend Mr. B. S. Jaimini was long expecting to meet us. He accompanied us from Hathras to Aligarh where two lectures were arranged by his enthusiastic efforts in the precious hall of the local library, one of which was fully reported in the "National Call", Delhi.

Delhi Again

On our way back we again halted in Delhi for a few days as several bereaved persons were long waiting to have talks with their dear ones. In spite of our stay for more than a week we had to disappoint those who came to see us on the eve of our departure, and we promised to return at an early date. It is very painful to refuse help to those who are pining by the separation of their dear ones, but various considerations necessitate it and we have to wait for further opportunities of meeting.

During our stay a gentleman could get consoling and convincing messages from his beloved daughter who passed over under very tragic circumstances. He was naturally upset by her death and got immense consolation from the communications. So also in one seance we could have talks with Pandit Harnarain Shastri Mahamahopadhyaya who was a great supporter of the activities in Delhi. For more than six years, since our contact with him he used to take interest in the spread of this knowledge and in the seance promised to act as our guide from the spirit world.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY

(Continued From Page 12)

desire to live. Their misery and the necessity of consoling each other seemed to draw them closer. Living for each other seemed to be the only object of their life.

"It was to see this very sister without whom life seemed to be inconceivable to him, that the boy came to call me.

"He was of medium height, thin and of a pale complexion and pointed features. He was now pervous to the extreme and panting with his rushing and anxiety. His sister had caught influenza, he said. At first she had said nothing but now she was very bad. He had gone for the doctor, but he was out. He had gone to see a patient in another village. He had left word for him to come immediately he returned. But his sister was getting worse and worse. She was very, very bad.

"It was a pitiful sight, his despair, the way he begged and entreated me to come, though I had not refused.

"I immediately went with him.

"Dusk was slowly falling. In the sky, still reflecting a rosy tinge from the setting sun a three-quarter moon looked half-eaten and yellow. We hurried through the village. The boy half running, half walking in front. I following behind at a hurried pace.

"At last we came to the little house.

"In a corner of the small room with white-washed walls and a dung-washed floor, on a narrow bed made of two planks of wood and covered only with a mat of rushes, lay the sick girl.—A frail, delicate creature, hardly visible under dark-coloured coverings. Her pale face with fine features and her long running hair lying in a black mass on the small pillow was all that caught the eye in the dim light of an used-up piece of candle An elderly peasant woman watched by her.

"She was in high temperature, quite unconscious. Her breath came in gasps. Her pulse was failing. I could do nothing for her. But how to let that wretched brother know that?

"I ordered the poor fellow to do all sorts of things. I myself did a lot that was useless. I didn't myself know why I did it. I was sure I couldn't save her, that all I did was of no avail. And yet something made me do it. It wasn't just man's instincts to save a fellow being's life. How could it be? Had I not everyday seen people dying for whom I had been able to do nothing? I had felt then what a man can feel at his own helplessness. But now, I experienced something quite different. It was not the same. There was something more in it. And, I honestly confess, it was not the dying girl herself that inspired this unexplicable feeling, this striving to save though I knew I could not . . . It was assuredly the misery of the brother.

"Everything about him: the hopes, the trust his every look seemed to deposit in me, and then, that awful shadow of uncertainty that covered his face, that silent despair as he watched his sister slowly fading away, made me feel that he would never survive her death.

"Having done all I could think of doing, there was nothing more left for me to do. And yet I could not get myself to leave the place. I have no words to express what I felt. But nothing would induce me to leave that boy to watch alone that slowly-coming end. And for a time that seemed interminable to me, I watched a gloomy scene that night.

"But for the tinkling of the peasant woman's beads as she passed them through her fingers mumbling prayers over them in a sibilant whisper, all was silence in the room. The dull glow of the candle lighted a sinister picture: The girl lay with her eyes closed, motionless but for the slight heaving of her bosom as at long intervals her breath came in hardly perceptible gasps through her delicate, slightly parted lips: the brother his face drawn, his temples clutched in his bony hands, sat on a low stool by the bed-side, his elbows resting by the girl's pillow, his eyes riveted on her finely chiseled face.

"I anxiously hoped the doctor would soon come. But time went on, no doctor came. And I continued to gaze on the pitiful sight despairing within myself for my helplessness. The flickering flame of the candle, deformed the shadow of the dying girl, made it move on the wall. And it struck me that death was amusing itself with its victim as a cat does with its prey before killing it. It seemed to be mocking at me . . . at my powerlessness. And how the fancy humiliated me! . . . How it revolted me against myself! Never perhaps has man despised himself more than I did myself that night. . .

"I don't know for how long I watched this. But in that time there was every sign that the girl was gradually passing away. Her gasps came even at a longer interval, the heaving of her bosom more and more imperceptible.

"Then, there suddenly came a change.—I bounded to her side, the brother stood up, the peasant woman stopped praying. The girl's figure quivered. There was a convulsive movement of the head. Her mouth opened wider, the eye-lids in an effort to open showed only the whites of the eyes. A short instant . . . and it was over. The girl lay perfectly motionless. She seemed to breathe no more. There was no doubt she was dead.

"It was as though my striving was over. My defeat thoroughly accomplished. I felt as if it was my own end, the end of the better part of me. I dared not touch her. I could not bear even to let my eyes fall on her.

"I didn't know what to expect from the brother. I thought he would collapse. But not a sound, not a tear came from him. As, hitherto, in perfect silence, he glued his eyes on his sister's face. One would say he watched for a glance from her. That he had not understood . . . that he still hoped to see some movement.

"That very night I arranged to bury the girl. —It was the rule those days, because of infection, to bury the dead in the least possible time And among the poorer classes. specially among those who having nobody of their own, had to depend on the charity of strangers, it was not uncommon to be buried immediately after death, even while their bodies were yet warm.—Often two and three in a single grave.

"My object, however, for arranging to bury the girl with such a hurry, was not infection but the fear that the longer she was kept, the more terrible would be the effect on the brother.

"At such an hour of night, it was not easy to find people to bury her. Besides, in those days --when almost everyone had their own sick or dying to watch—few could afford to help others even at a more suitable hour.

"I searched the village for someone. And at last, in a tavern I found two peasants.—It seems hard to believe, but it's true, even in those days "fenni" (Goan alcoholic drink) was not forgotten. Some saying it was to get strength to bear the misfortunes of the time, others, to appease their sorrows or under the pretext of despair, its adorers continued to pay it their tribute. And so, thanks to all these ostensible reasons, the tavern-keepers' trade continued to flourish as in normal times.

"The two peasants I found were far from sober. I hardly knew if I could expect much help from them. But what was to be done, since there was no one else available . . . and I found it absolutely necessary to bury the girl without delay.

"Even they were not too ready to come with me. In their drunken state, the two peasants showed themselves stubbornly reluctant. And it was only after much begging and finally promising to recompense their work with more 'fenni' that I got them to accompany me.

"Having got these two drunkards and borrowed one of those coverless coffins that can be got from the church, the girl was taken for burial.

"By the light of a little lamp a grave was dug by the two tipsy peasants. I stood a little way from the foot of it, by the brother. Up to now, not a word, not a sound had come from him. His eyes still stared fixedly at the girl in the coffin I, however, after that last convulsive movement had not only not touched, but not even let my eyes ever rest on her again. Somehow I could not bear it. I found it impossible.

Now the peasants finished the grave and they lowered the girl into it. As they were doing so, despite myself my glance fell on her. . . I startled. What was I seeing? The unfirm glow of the lamp lighting the girl, seemed to show her move . . . I saw her lips part just a little . . her eyelids quiver. Could it be true. Impossible! It must be imagination, I told myself. Impression produced by the emotions I had gone through during such long hours. Still, I irresistibly advanced a little more and looked more fixedly down the grave. Yes, the mouth was a little open. no doubt. But might it not have been so all the time? There was no movement. . . and I thought my eyes had played me false. That what I had seen must have only been a treacherous illusion resulting from the play of light and shadow down the depth of the grave. Besides, the others—the peasants, the brother—seemed to have seen nothing. Instinctively I looked at the peasants. But at once realized that it was hopeless, in their condition, to rely on them for any assurance. They seemed to have no thought they were handling a human body. For all they knew, it might have been a cat or a dog they were burying. They did their work hurriedly, clumsily 'Fenni' had made them blind.

"I thought of finding assurance in the brother, who seemed to have gone irrevocably mute. Had he noticed anything? . . . I had merely turned my eyes from the grave towards him when something awful sent a terrible shudder through my whole being. Covering his face with his hands he uttered a wild shriek. . . a horrid, undescribable sound that resounded through the cemetery . . . seemed to find an echo in its gloom. It made my blood run cold, my hair stand on end . . . It was the most terrible sound I ever heard. It seems to ring in my ears even to-day.

"I could make no enquiry. My voice was gone. I rushed towards him. I had however hardly reached him. when he collapsed into my arms.

But what had happened? What had caused that terrible shriek? Was it that soon he would see no more the face of his beloved sister? Was it only his mute grief that had suddenly exploded in that tremendous unforgettable sound? All sorts of suppositions passed swiftly through my mind. But they all seemed improbable, unsatisfactory. And the thought that perhaps the girl had moved again, and the boy had seen it suddenly assailed my mind.

"I shouted out to the peasants to stop. They too had been somewhat alarmed at that awful shriek. But all it had made them do was, for a short instant straighten their backs and look up. Then, they had resumed their work. And before my orders to stop it, whole heaps of earth had

(Continued on page 47)

TO WHOSE protection are you going to leave them? Don't you like to feel that they should be as happy, as gay and as independent even when you are not there? But how? The answer is an Insurance policy with a sound and reliable Company—as the National Indian. The National Indian Life Insurance Co. Ltd. will protect them...will provide money for your family, even if you are a man of moderate means

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A PAGE FOR WOMEN

LATER YEARS HAVE THEIR ADVANTAGES

Successive birthdays are comforting in many ways. As women grow older they usually develop more poise and wit, and better taste in clothes and grooming.

Some qualities that are actually a handicap in youth become assets as one grows older. Greying hair, for instance. Grey hair at an early age worries one because it suggests birthdays that have not been earned.

Since we must accept advancing years, why not do it with confidence? Stay healthy by following a sensible living routine, a sensible diet and by seeing your family doctor for a complete physical checkup once a year. Keep up your interest in people and in current events and get a hobby—something containing so much fun for you that it takes you completely out of yourself.

Be sensible about your handicaps, too. Your body doesn't build up as fast as it did when you were younger. Weariness or carelessness will leave tiny lines in the delicate skin area around eyes and lips. The chin line is likely to sag and muscles become soft and lazy, unless you work constantly toward prevention.

You should have learned, by the time you were twenty-five, that proper cleansing would keep the pores fine and the skin clear. You should have found the best cream to use for lubrication and the tonic or stringent that gave your skin that smooth, youthful look.

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WHEN A WOMAN CHANGES HER NAME

What It Signifies In The Eyes Of State And Church In A Christian Country

That which takes place at Church in a marriage is the change of name. The bride enters the Church under her maiden name and she leaves the Church under her married name. This does not apply, in the strict sense of the terms, either to a public marriage before the registrar, or to a quiet marriage in the ministerial parlour, with two witnesses present to make the marriage legal. The registrar, by the nature of the case, can only register a step already taken. He can only note, that is to say, in the proper column of an account book, the name that the woman sees fit to give him. With the quiet marriage it is much the same thing. The woman has already made up her mind to assume a name. She comes into the ministerial parlour with that decision. She must find out herself some good manner to make known to her friends the step that she has taken, that they must henceforward correspond with her under some other name. Naturally her friends ask the reason why. In other words, she exposes herself and her marriage directly to the teeth of the world's harsh judgment; she neglects the exposure of the Church as a cushion, or a buffer, that comes in between. At the marriage at which I myself was present, it was a young man that was present in the congregation, not the priest officiating, who made the remark to me. Henceforth she is to be Mrs.—her new name. The bride never suggested to him that he should say such a thing to me: he gave the bride the name; she did not assume it. Many of friends, clergy and laity, old people and young people, men and women, gathered round the bride and gave her new name; the officiating priest gathered upon the voices of the assembled congregation into the single voice of God, and announced the name; the voice of God means the voices unified of the congregation that was assembled. "And that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God."

God is in no marriage that is merely legal. Law is protected by the penalties of men, and not those of God. Not the civil law is protected in such a way as this but all law. That is sound law, as it is sound gospel. Two witnesses may suffice, perhaps, to make the marriage legal, but they do not make the marriage happy.

This distinction between the new name as the woman's own deliberation and as being a gift to her is profound. The woman chooses her husband, but she receives his name. The married couple then commit the name into the Church's keeping, as a sacred charge, or deposit. Naturally the Church resists nulification of this new name. She resists alike any step backwards towards the maiden name again, and any step forwards towards some other third name. She resists the charge of two different women under the same name. She resists any intermeddling whatsoever with the name that has been committed to her keeping as a sacred charge; intermeddling from the original couple, just as much as she does from any others. She balks at the responsibility of assuming the charge of the name of any woman as the Queen of England in the teeth of the Parliament. Instinctively the Church has by no means in this respect been uniformly successful in her resistance; she is in the world that she may fight a battle, but no battle sways invariably and without a pause in the same direction. Luther, in the matter of the bigamy of Philip, Prince of Hesse, certainly was wounded; as a matter of fact, he was severely wounded, yet intelligent men have not declined to recognize that to the bitter end he was a sturdy fighter. It appertains to a fighter sometimes to be wounded. A priest is in some sense a keeper of such a charge for men. That which is demanded of a clergyman is not that he should work hard, but that he should prove faithful. It is not uncommon to find a hard-working man who does not prove faithful. A clergyman is not justified by his works. There is a widespread expectation that, with respect to the great majority of clergymen, they should in some sense seem superior to mere ordinary people: all that can be said is that they have badly disappointed that expectation.

There is the name which is above every name, and there are many other names. It is something the same way with Homer's Iliad. There are twenty-four books to the Iliad, and the whole poem almost may be described as one long play upon the name of Hector, who was the champion of the city in the siege of Troy. The opening chapter of Genesis often has been regarded as a sort of treatise which is directed against the evolutionary hypothesis; really it is a play upon the name of the man, as being Adam.—"M" in "Montreal Gazette."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

After washing blankets, and when they are thoroughly dry, beat them gently with a carpet beater. It will make the wool soft and light and give a new "surface" to the blanket.

* * * *

Just put a tablespoonful of methylated spirit into the rinsing water for lace curtains. It will give just the right amount of stiffening.

* * * *

Kiddies' socks will not shrink when they are first washed if a piece of cardboard is cut to their shape. After washing, dry the socks on these "trees" and they will not shrink or lose their shape.

* * *

Marks on silk raincoats can be removed by sponging with lukewarm water and a little ammonia. Rinse by wiping with a flannel wrung out in clear, warm water and rub dry.

ENGLISH WIVES MAY PLAN THE HOME

The housewife in England is now to have the opportunity of saying what kind of home she wants.

A Women's Advisory Housing Council has been formed to put the point of view of the woman who has to work the home before the Central Advisory Committee set up by the Ministry of Health, says the "News Chronicle."

Mrs. Wintringham, former Liberal M.P., is president, and Lady Sanderson chairman of the Executive Committee.

"Up to the present," said Lady Sanderson to the News Chronicle, "the last thing housing authorities have thought of doing is to take the advice of the women who will live in the houses they put up. We shall collect these views.

FAULTS ARE THESE.

"Housing schemes have got better and better, but there is still much room for improvement."

Typical faults in working class houses, she suggested, were:

Larder small and inconvenient.
Shelves too high.
Doors in wrong place.
Unnecessary corners.

No provision for a community centre or nursery school.

Inadequate space for children's playgrounds

It has been formed with the encouragement of the Ministry of Health, and the three women on the Central Advisory Housing Committee including Miss Megan Lloyd George, have become its vice-presidents.

A women's housing week, with films, models and plans is to be held at the Housing Centre, from June 1 to June 12.

Let me share this beauty secret with you

Don't make the mistake of thinking that Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream is merely a foundation cream for your powder and make-up. Of course, it enhances the charm of your complexion because it is a perfect powder base and preserves your make-up for hours; but it does a lot more than that . . . . Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream protects the most delicate skin from the ravages of sun, wind, rain and dust. And here is a little secret for you . . . . Perfect Vanishing Cream conceals skin blemishes and other little imperfections that sometimes mar a beautiful skin. Keep your complexion looking its loveliest by the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Vanishing Cream.

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Tuberculosis In Ancient India

(Continued from page 8)

curse attains him not: whom the agreeable odour of the healing Guggulu attains
From him the Yakshmas scatter away like antelopes from a wild beast. O! Guggulu; thou art from the river or if so from the ocean; the name of both I have taken (Grahe) that this man may be uninquired".

Another Hymn, Book XIX, Hymn XLIV, describes an ointment against various diseases amongst which are included the Jayanya, the limbsplitter and all the Yakshmas.

There are numerous other casual references to consumption or Raja Yakshma as in Hymn XI, Book III, where consumption is differentiated from unmarked decline and in Hymn XII of the same book where the householder taking possession of the new house says "water that kills consumption, free from all consumption, here I bring." Hymn XII Book 1, is designated in the Anukramani (Index) as a 'Yakshmanasanam Suktam," a Hymn which cures consumption. There is a prayer in this for freeing a man from cough 'which has entered into all his limbs and joints.' Hymn 9 of Book IV is a charm addressed to an ointment "from him like some arbiter of strife, thou banishest decline (yakshma)." The charm against fever and other ailments (Book V, Hymn 4) says "Make all consumption pass away" and another charm (Book V Hymn 62) also against fever, contains the lines "Take none of these to be thy friends, cough or consumption or decline..... Go fever, with consumption thy brother and with thy sister and with thy nephew Herpes. Go away unto that alien folk." Book VI contains a charm against a disease termed Balasam which word has been interpreted as wasting away or decline.

"Remove thou all Decline that lurks with in the members and the joints,
The firmly settled heart-disease that racks the bones and rends the limbs.
From the consumptive man I pluck Decline as 'twere a severed part
I cut the bond that fetters him, even as a root of cucumber,
Begone Consumption, hence away, like a young foal that runs at speed
Then, not pernicious to our men, flee pearly visitant like grass!"

Some imaginative readers may even suggest an association between consumption and lack milk of diet (Book VI, Hymn LIX.)

"First, O Arundhati protect our oxen and our milky kine
Protect each one that is infirm, each quadruped that yields no milk
Let the plant give us sheltering aid, Arundhati allied with Gods;
Avert consumption from our men and make our cow-pen rich in milk."

A Prayer

Hymn LIII, Book VII is a charm to recover a sick person at the point of death. It is a prayer to Brahaspathi, Asvins, Agni and Surya. It says: "I drive consumption far from thee."

A Hymn extolling certain herbs (Book VIII Hymn VII) says;

"This man, let them deliver from consumption, which the gods have sent..... from every limb of thine, have they removed consumption caused by sin."

"I speak to Healing Herbs spreading, and bushy, to creepers, and to those whose sheath is single.
I call for thee the fibrous and the reed-like, and branching plants, dear to the Visve Dewas, powerful, giving life to men.
The conquering strength, the power and might which ye, victorious Plants, possess.
Therewith deliver this man here from this consumption. O ye Plants: so I prepare the remedy....."

Later in the same Hymn is a very suggestive reference to bovine tuberculosis.

"Expelled by Plants, let men's and kine's Consumption pass from us to the navigable rivers."

A careful consideration of the derivation and the evolution of the meaning of the words Yakshma, Raja-Yakshma, Balasa, Casa, etc., affords some justification for the belief that these terms possibly refer to some forms of tuberculosis. At the same time it is dangerous to be dogmatic, on questions like this, where demonstrable proofs are not possible.

Charaka Samhita

On the other hand, when one takes up for detailed study the greatest medical classic of ancient India, Charaka Samhita, the comprehensive list of causative factors, the prodromata and the list of symptoms and signs, (eleven, six or three) and the lines of treatment indicated and even the guides to prognosis, all seem to suggest a group of diseases which are now likely to be labelled Tuberculosis. In the history of the disease, Autreya, the great Professor of Medicine at Takhasila or Taxila, about sixth century B.C., narrates the legend about Chandra or Moon, who was attacked with this disease as a result of his immorality, sexual excesses, and worry. The disease was therefore familiarly known as Rajayakshma or the disease of the Moon; The Moon-god then lost all fat from his body and gradually wasted away till he was cured by the Physicians of the Gods, the Asvins. Then the disease made its appearance in this world. Autreya recognises 4 groups of causes but the chief cause was the wasting of tissues or loss of vitality (Dhathukshayam). Thirteen different forms of diseases were described, depending upon the causative factor and the primary location of the disease. It is interesting to note that Charaka Samhita mentions cough and hoarseness of voice when the disease lay in the throat, pain in the chest, when the disease attacks the flank, diarrhoea if the disease affects the bowels and cough, haemoptysis and chest pain, if there is injury to the chest. The disease was considered to be a major disease and had eleven characteristics, cold, cough, hoarseness of voice, loss of appetite, pain in the sides, headache, fever, pains in the shoulders and arms, aching pains in the body frequent vomiting and diarrhoea, and dyspnoea, blood streaked sputum, and coughing up of blood. In addition to the well recognised factors such as lack of proper nutrition or frequent fasts, mental causes such as jealousy, fear, fright, anger, greed are also supposed to cause reduction and degeneration of "Sukram and Ojas" bringing about a disappearance of the oily element in the body. Various types of sputum have been described; haemoptysis is mentioned as a complication. Excessive sweating was a feature of the disease.

Charaka recommends milk in consumptive fevers (Book VI Chapter 3). There is a remarkable statement which we may now point as one of our modern health slogans "without covering your mouth do not yawn or sneeze or laugh" (Book I Chapter 8.)

It is not possible here to incorporate either long extracts from Charaka, Susruta, Vagbhata and Madhava or append the scholarly comprehensive but brief summaries of these medical classics published by Dr. T. A. Wise in his "Commentary on Ancient Hindu Medicine" and by Prof. Jolly in his monograph on 'Indian Medicine" contributed to the Encyclopaedia of Indo-Aryan Research. All those interested in the subject of tuberculosis in Ancient India, will derive much enlightenment by a preliminary study of these two authors, before taking up the more complicated study of the original texts with their different readings and commentaries.

At this stage, it may not be too presumptuous to express an opinion that there appears to have been in Ancient India a group of diseases characterised by wasting, fever and cough and described under the term Yakshma. The later descriptions of Charaka, and Vagbhata leave no doubt whatsoever that some consumptive fevers were indicated by this term, Yakshma and its variants, Rajayakshma, Papayakshma, etc.,—"Medicl Digest."

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OE/198

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

BID FOR BALDWIN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Story Of Ramsay Macdonald's Car....Round-The-World Letter ....South Africa's Grey Shirts....Sidelights On Rockefeller's Career

It is learnt that Mr. Baldwin has received from both English and American publishers tempting offers for such literary works as he may undertake after his retirement from No. 10 Downing Street. The offers include a bid for his memoirs.

He has the example of Disraeli to stimulate his pen. When that great leader withdrew to Hughenden in 1880 at the end of his public life. he sat down and wrote "Endymen." He was then over 75. His first novel, "Vivian Grey," had been written 55 years earlier. Yet for "Endymoin," which. incidentally. caused the Archbishop of Canterbury of the time some moral misgivings, Disraeli received from Messrs Longmans an advance of £10.000. then a record. The publishers lost money on the original edition, but more than recouped their losses on a cheap edition at 6s

In other respects the retirements of Disraeli and Mr. Baldwin offer contrasts. Mr. Baldwin goes out in a victorious sunset. Disraeli withdrew because he was defeated in a General Election. On Friday, May 28. Mr. Baldwin went to Buckingham Palace. not merely to tender his resignation but to praise his successor. Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

After Disraeli's visit to Windsor in 1880 to place his resignation in the hands of Queen Victoria and to make way for Mr. Gladstone. he came back to London and wrote to Lady Bradford an indignant letter about Gladstone's surprise for the Queen.

"Without the slightest preparation for this catastrophe she (Queen)," wrote Disraeli. "will be told that she must take this morning an avowed Republican for a Cabinet Minister, quite inexperienced in official life and little known in Parliament."

The "avowed Republican" was Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

Ramsay's Car

What happened to the £3,000 car given to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when he was Prime Minister can now be told for the first time.

The car and 30,000 one-pound shares in a famous biscuit firm were given by Sir Alexander Grant, who died recently. Many old employees at the Willesden factory of the firm believed that a locked garage in Waxlow-road, Willesden. contained the car. This garage was never to be opened again in Sir Alexander's lifetime.

One of the chiefs of the firm said after the death of Sir Alexander: "The car was returned by Mr. MacDonald, as originally agreed, at the end of his term of office as Prime Minister. For a time it lay in the garage at Willesden, but Sir Alexander was too good a business man to let it remain there. It was soon taken out and used on the firm's business until it was subsequently disposed of."

Empire

Seeing that Monday, May 24, was Empire Day, celebrated with all the Imperialist pomp, one cannot do better than quote what the Encyclopaedia Britannica, under the heading of 'Empire', has to say about the particular Empire in question.

"The British Empire", it says, "is, in a sense. an aspiration rather than a reality, a thought rather than a fact". in other words a wish fulfilment.

A little later it says, "and though it be neither Roman nor Holy....."

Such frankness in the Encyclopaedia Britannica seems to be surprising.

Left, Right

British employers have begun taking interest in the reading of their employees. Here is something interesting from the business magazine, "Efficiency".

Under the heading of "Your Employees Read—What?" it writes as follows: "Now that the sale of Bolshevistic books is being deliberately pushed in Great Britain, all sensible and right-minded businessmen should help to push the sale of useful books.... He cannot prevent them (his employees) from reading the wrong sort. But he can establish a library in his firm with books of the right sort." Obviously the last word but one should have been spelt with a capital letter.

And talking about this here is a story of a rich and important old lady in Cambridge.

Without knowing what she was doing, she joined the "Right Book Club". She thought that they would send her the right sort of books for her. But when she saw the list she was bitterly disappointed to find that they were all political.

A friend tried to explain the situation, and said that there was also a Left Book Club. But she thought that would be even worse, as those books would obviously be nothing more than what was left over from the first.

Let me assure you that the old lady's story is perfectly true. Moreover. the old lady is quite incapable of making a joke.

Not In India !

Winchester Gaol prisoners are so proud of their cells that they flutter like any house-proud woman and say: "I'm sorry everything's upside-down", when Councillor Bristowe, official visitor, calls unexpectedly.

Relating this story, the Councillor said, some prisoners even regard gaol punishment as a completely misconceived scheme. One told him, "Here am I in a warm cell, with electric light, warm bed. all the books I want to read and a congenial occupation, with everything provided while my wife, who has done no wrong, is made to suffer. I am not suffering."

Shaw

Mr. Bernard Shaw has many admirers in France, and the selection of 'Candida' as the play to represent the British Theatre at the Paris Exhibition will be a popular one.

It will be played in English on this occasion, but it has been given in Paris in French (in spite of the possible confusion with 'Candida').

Mme. Pitoeff's fine impersonation of Saint Joan in the Shaw play did much for the Shavian cause in France, where recently the Stirling Company have given most of his plays. Barrie, on the other hand. is not appreciated by the French, who have little taste for whimsicality. We can recall the odd experience of those who were present at the first performance in Paris of 'Peter Pan' (in French). The audience were very bored by "le petit garcon qui ne voulut pas grandir."

A Garbo Shave

There are a lot of men running around who have been shaved by Greta Garbo.

This strange secret of the film star's past was revealed by Eugene Milford, who added:

"When I first met Greta Garbo, she was working in a barber's shop, and she shaved the customers beautifully."

But she wasn't a film star then.

What Price Patriotism !

During the Coronation of George VI a large British firm of distributors near London decorated their delivery vans with bunting and pictures of the King and Queen. They also gave every employee a day's holiday with pay.

Now the employees have received intimation from the firm stating that owing to the extra expense of the Coronation they will get their summer holiday without pay.

Rockefeller

Although in recent years he had acquired that benevolent freedom from criticism which comes to all patriarchs, the name of John D. Rockefeller was until the war the most execrated in American life.

Theodore Roosevelt denounced him as a law-breaker, William J.

(Continued on page 44)

I WONDER
WILL
HE
APPROVE ?

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Bid For Baldwin's Autobiography

Bryan stumped the country demanding that he be put in gaol. The great La Follette called him the greatest criminal of the age. Leo Tolstoy said that no honest man should work with him. With time came the reaction in his favour. It was begun by Sargent who, when painting him, said that he was in the presence of a saint and compared him with Francis of Assisi.

However, John D. Rockefeller made his fortune, he spent it wisely. The Rockefeller Institute, which perpetuates his name, is the greatest research institution in the world. Here is one example of its work. Thirty years ago Guayaquil, in Ecuador, was one of the pest-spots of the world. Because of yellow fever and bubonic plague no foreign ship would enter it. The neighbouring towns of Ecuador boycotted it. Then came Dr. Noguchi, the little Japanese hero, who gave his life for science in Africa. He was sent and financed by the Rockefeller Institute, and he cleared up Guayaquil. To-day it is Guayaquil which is chary of admitting foreign ships and citizens from other towns.

Ecuador was grateful to Noguchi, and gave him the highest rank available. There are no generals in Ecuador. Even the War Minister is only a colonel. So Noguchi was made a colonel.

Thought Cars Were Fad

Here are sidelights from Rockefeller's life:—

At the height of his financial power his income was roughly £1,800 an hour.

He began giving his servants a dime (5d.) a day to save.

(Continued from page 43)

Golf was his only relaxation. Whenever he missed a putt he used to say, "shame, shame, shame!" Carnegie—whom he nearly challenged for steel supremacy as well—said a good deal more.

Thirty-five years ago he had his first car ride and said the motor was a fad, "would never become a permanent factor in transportation."

Seven years ago he spent £1,000,000 in buying out a railway near his estate which annoyed him with noise and smoke.

At 90 he flew in an aeroplane for the first time—and handed the pilot his traditional shiny dime in appreciation.

Radio Smuggler

Among recent visitors to the Chateau de Cande was Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jun. His arrival aroused much interest among the newspaper reporters at Tours; for they had already heard from England the story of how Mr. Vanderbilt smuggled a miniature radio transmitting set into Westminster Abbey and broadcast about 8,000 words of description while the Coronation service was going on.

According to the "World's Press News", the broadcast was picked up by engineers stationed in a caravan 500 yards from the Abbey, and immediately cabled to America where it was published in the 800 newspapers Mr. Vanderbilt was representing. Mr. Vanderbilt was quoted as having told the "W.P.N." in an interview that technical details of his transmitting apparatus could not be disclosed, but that "it consists of a sort of belt, fitting round the body, with a battery. Things are so arranged that the lapels of the wearer's coat are sensitised to sound and act as a microphone. All he has to do is how his head and whisper..... The whole tings is completely invisible under an ordinary jacket."

P. O.'s Disclaimer

It can be imagined that when Mr. Vanderbilt turned up at the Duke of Windsor's retreat his journalistic rivals looked apprehensively at his lapels.

One of them asked to be allowed to inspect the new radio marvel. Mr. Vanderbilt would not show it to him; nor would he permit an inspection of the interior of his caravan. But he volunteered this information: It is not correct to say that I made a broadcast from the Abbey. I transmitted in Morse, and the transmission was picked up by a apparatus in my caravan. I had five men working for me, and the messages from the Abbey were telephoned direct to New York on a short wave-length. The apparatus in my caravan enabled me to telephone to New York from any part of the world. In addition to the message on my secret transmitter I sent 800 words by Western Union cable in the ordinary way"

Fleet Street's interest in this scientific marvel is naturally shared by the General Post Office. The Post Office says that:—

(1) Its engineers were asked to install a telephone in Mr. Vanderbilt's caravan and did so. They saw two ordinary radio receiving sets there. Such sets would be incapable of receiving such a transmission as Mr. Vanderbilt describes. (2) When the P. O. hear about the unofficial broadcast it revisited the van, but found no change in its equipment. (3) It would have been impossible for a man to carry the power and equipment necessary for such a broadcast; and impossible to telephone New York in the manner suggested. (4) "We were informed by Mr. Vanderbilt's secretary that his description of the ceremony had been sent to America via Western Union."

Pending further enlightenment, the future of journalism and broadcasting must now obviously rest in the lapse of the gods—or the lapels of the Vanderbilts.

Nazi Brand

Original definition standards are set by Nazi editors in a new edition of the Encyclopaedia Meyer first volume. Here are extracts:

Vote:—Participation of the people in National-Socialist elections is more important than the Parliamentary elections of the former Germany and of all other countries.

Old Testament:—Apart from its specially Israelitish character, we find traces of Oriental myths and legends which have been simply "lifted" by the Jews.

Bergner, Elizabeth:—An Israelitish actress who feigns [illegible] emotions in playing [illegible] kespearean parts.

So They Say

Nobody who has wealth to distribute ever omits himself.—N. Trotsky.

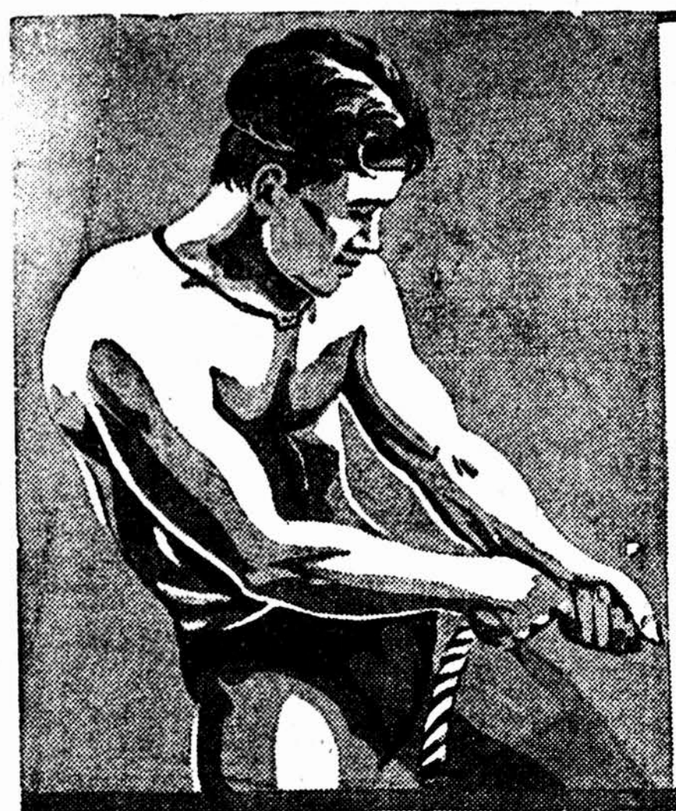
I like to prepare my sermon to the music of dance bands. The rhythm helps me.—Canon Eric Southam.

People cannot be Christians unless their income ranges between 50s. a week and £1,000 a year.—Bishop of Chelmsford.

There has been, I suppose, no such stubborn faith as Communism since the days of Calvinism; and curiously enough the Calvinist was also indifferent to surrounding ugliness.—Mr. Eric Linklater.

It was said that in the Victorian days it took two sheep to clothe one woman: to-day all her clothing is provided from one silkworm.—Dowager Lady Swaythling.

Nelson.....is commemorated by a grotesque monument", in which the British lion is disguised as a sick dachshund.—Mr. Robert Byron.



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MYSORE TRIBES AND CASTES

APPENDIX TO THE FOUR VOLUMES OF THE MYSORE TRIBES AND CASTES. By Diwan Bahadur Dr. L. K. Anantakrishna Iyer. (Mysore University), 1936.

The four volumes of the "Mysore Tribes and Castes" have been already reviewed in this journal. This Appendix, which contains Index and Bibliography, completes the whole set. It is very useful for the purposes of consultation and study. The main feature of it is the index of endogamous groups and exogamous clause. It enhances the value of the general index.

S. V. P.

UNIVERSAL RELIGION

VYAPAK DHARMA BHAVNA, published by the Navjivan Prakashak Mandir. Ahmedabad. Price Ans. 14.

This is a selected collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings on Universal Religion. From the beginning of his career as a public writer down to the present day Gandhiji has written enormously, and on all conceivable subjects, in simple, understandable Gujarati "Dharma Manthan" an earlier volume, on lines similar to the present one contained selections of his writings on strictly religious topics. This large volume contains his views on other makers, such as, Social Service, pure living, exemplary lives of great and good men, etc. The subjects have been divided into nine sections, and each subject treated in that section carries a suggestive title. No comments are needed on the opinions and views of Gandhiji contained in the writings. What we have to congratulate the publishers about, is the way in which the selections are made, and the index prepared. It enables the reader to find out at once what he wants.

K.

MODERN INDUSTRIALISM

(Continued from Page 10.)

to which they are put, or the failure to decide what uses they are best worth putting to.

The chapters on "Industrial Fatigue" and "Monotony and Boredom" contain a summary of the literature published on those subjects besides several workers' reaction to machine work. "The conditions of machine work and the contacts of the worker with machinery are extremely varied. The mental make-up of the worker is moreover infinitely various. Differences of intelligence, aptitude, temperament, up-bringing education, locality and previous industrial experience—all go to produce an immense diversity of reactions to work and workshop conditions. We may expect, then, to find as many opinions of machinery as there are kinds of machine-work and kinds of machine-worker." The general effect of machine-work is, under the present conditions, nerve-racking and soul-crushing. The author thinks that the best way to demechanise work that is dehumanising may well be to mechanise it still further. Even in machine work a worker can find interest. "The worker who is driving a machine, and not merely driving but directing its operations, usually enjoys machine-work more than the worker who is either feeding or minding a machine which is otherwise operating independently. Again, the worker who is concerned in designing, 'doctoring' or repairing machinery finds scope for skill and ingenuity and personal expression."

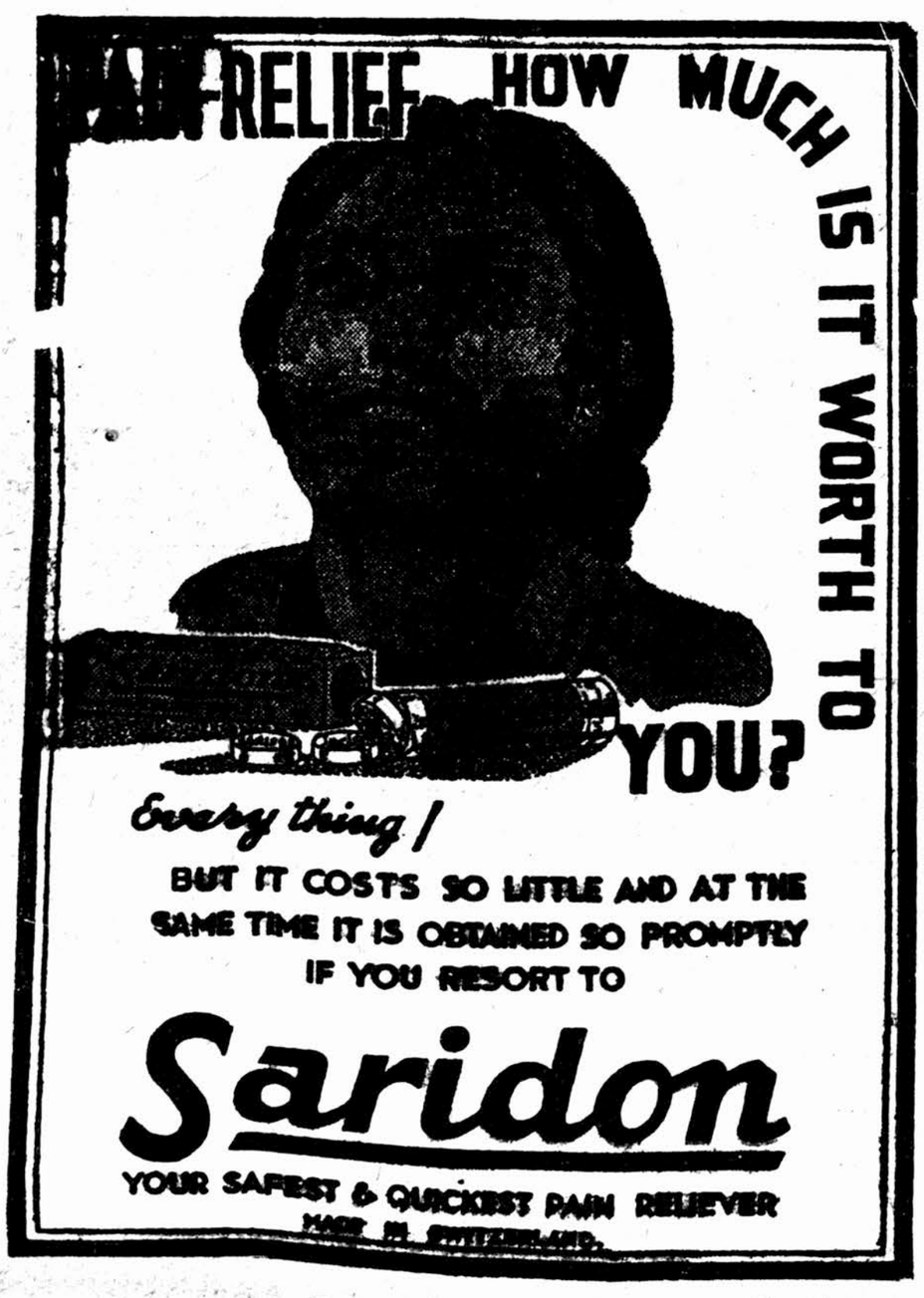
The chapters on "Satisfaction in Work" and "Motives to Work" are written mainly from a psychological point of view. Mr. Barratt Brown believes that the future lies with a community that shall contrive to avail itself of the skill and interest, the public service and professional honour of its members in the organisation and development of its industries, for in the creative interest of doing a piece of work well and soundly and the public-spirited desire to do it for the benefit of the community we have the highest and most effective motives that can be enlisted in the sphere of industry. On the question of scientific management and labour the author comes to the conclusion which the employers who talk about scientific management would do well to remember. It is as follows: "If scientific management is to be successfully applied to industry, it must evoke the fullest measure of co-operation from the whole personnel. If not, if the human factor is neglected, if the workers' experience and interest and powers of responsible co-operation are wasted, 'efficient, methods will be inefficient, 'scientific' management will be unscientific and 'rationalisation' will be irrational."

Nowadays one hears much about rationalisation, but few have an idea that it has a lot to do with unemployment. Mr. Barratt Brown has very ably shown the connection between the two. He is rightly led to believe that although the problem of production has been solved, the problem of distribution—the distribution of purchasing power and the distribution of working time—still remains to be solved. Logically the leisure problem crops up. The chapter on this subject should provide much food for thought to social workers. It is not enough that the workers should have sufficient leisure. They have to be educated in making the proper use of it. The ideal is beautifully expressed in the following words: "For work and play, industry and art will have come together, craftsmanship will complete the work of the machine, and the machine the work of craftsmanship, leisure will complete the life of work, and work complete the life of leisure."

The reviewer cannot resist the temptation of quoting from the last chapter on "The Ultimate Question" which is very short but nonetheless pregnant with thought. "We invent more and more wonderful machines: What for? We move about more and more rapidly: What for? We organise more and more elaborately: What for? We produce more and more goods: What for? What, after all, is industry for? Was industry made for man, or man for industry? If industry was made for man, it must be adopted to his needs as worker and consumer. If the machine was made for man, it must be made the servant and not the master of his life. The spirit is more powerful than the machine, and must control and direct its energies."

Employers as well as the leaders of workers and all those who take interest in the economic problems of the day will learn something new by reading the book under review.

P. G. K.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YOU?
Every thing!
BUT IT COSTS SO LITTLE AND AT THE SAME TIME IT IS OBTAINED SO PROMPTLY IF YOU RESORT TO
Saridon
YOUR SAFEST & QUICKEST PAIN RELIEVER

LAMENT.

I have waited,
Lived in my latticed seclusion
Well over a two-score years.

I have watched and watched
My warm red blood
Grow cold, apathetic,
The whirlwind of fiery passion
Chill down to moonshine.

Is it true
A woman has ordered men about,
Sent them to the ends of the earth?
That lovers have gone to the grave,
Glad in going,
For her single kiss?

Is it true a woman could
Burn down men's cities
And drive them like meek cattle
To their cold, cadaverous doom?
But that is an old tale.

—P. R. KAIKINI.

NEW FICTION

(Continued from page 10)

much depends on the individual standpoint that it would be difficult to generalise about this issue. But, if the function of literature is to please and if one's personal preferences run to that sort of thing, it is equally possible to enjoy "a Portrait of the Young Man as an artist" as "The Idiot" or "The Brothers Karamzow."

"The Dangerous Power" is an unpretentious and readable book, in which the three sides of the triangle are represented by David Ashton, Valentine Leigh, an interesting and eccentric painter and millionaire, and Anne, his wife. Part of the story has a remote and unrecognisable part of India as its background, but the picture is, on the whole, convincingly drawn and not over-emphasised.

"Hill Quest" is a delightful first novel of Tibetan life written by a retired Indian army officer, presumably one of those people who know more about India and the surrounding country than in these degenerate days one knows one's self. Bill and Joanna are two rather charming people who set out on a quest of "the High Hills" and take in that abode of loveliness and truth "a holiday from civilization." Platonists will deplore the fact that such a delightful, easy comradeship should end in wedding bells, but Mr. Burt is, no doubt, a realist and understands the limitations of human nature.

Anyone who has even remotely felt the lure of the hills will find in Mr. Burt a kindred spirit. The tender, wistful worship he accords to those giant and lonely creatures is echoed throughout the book.

Mr. Chakravarti who talks like the traditional BENGALEE BABU of English fiction (who is as mythical a creature as the Griffin) strikes a wrong and rather unpleasant note in the composition, but on the whole "Hill Quest" is an intriguing book, which Anglo-Indian "nabobs" and retired army officers, not to mention Indians themselves, will thoroughly enjoy.

"It Howls at Night" is a really terrifying story about four Englishmen who on a motor trip in Spain encounter in a tiny village a Werewolf which murders hideously and brainlessly. To those who like their thrillers to thrill and their hair to stand on end and whose nerves are guaranteed to stand a series of blood-curdling shocks this book is highly recommended.

H. C. V.

Gardens Of Europe

This month Blackie and Son will publish an illustrated book on "Gardens of Europe" in which Mr. G .A. Jellicoe explores many historical gardens both in England and abroad in an endeavour to trace the lost secret of that co-ordination of landscape, sky and architecture which should be the true aim of garden design.

The author's path through more than a hundred gardens leads from England, through the great design of Chantilly, to Versailles and the gardens around Paris. Thence it extends through the Rhine gardens across Germany, and so over the frontier to Austria and Vienna. The path continues across the Alps into Venetia, along the lake gardens in the north of Italy to Genoa; thence to Pisa, up the Arno Valley to Florence, and so by Siena and Viterbo to Rome. The book is illustrated with many full-page plates.

In The World Of Bridge

A BOOMERANG DOUBLE

By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

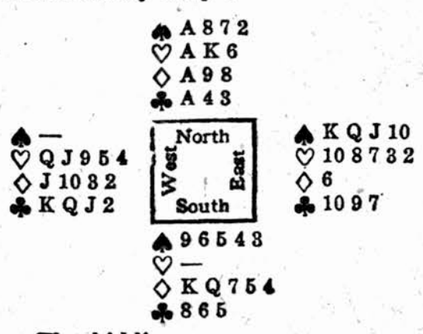
"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," says Ely Culbertson.

The East player in the hand below was a very disappointed man when his strong trump holding and his partner's high cards failed to produce the expected quota of tricks. At the end of the hand his only consolation, and a poor one at that, was one hundred points for honours in the opponents' trump suit.

East, dealer.

North-South vulnerable; 60 past-score.

Rel. Sunday May 9



The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 N T
Pass	2 ◇	2 ♡	Dbl.
3 ♡	3 ♠	Pass	Pass
Dbl.	Pass	Pass	Redbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

North's opening bid of one no-trump was a very strong one. Since any contract of two odd would produce a game, South bid his stronger five-card suit. West's overcall of two hearts was correct in view of the part-score, and North was justified in doubling for penalties. East could tell that South would not stand for the double and in order to make it harder for the opponents, he raised hearts. With his excellent distribution, however. South was not to be shut out.

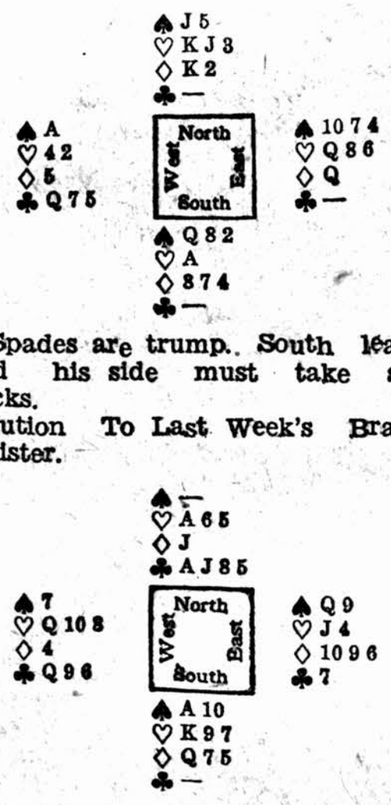
It was at this point that East forgot that his role for this hand was that of a sacrificer, and unwisely doubled for penalties. North lost no time in redoubling, being quite confident that South would have no trouble in making contract and also being sure of his inflicting a severe penalty the opponents carry on with the bidding.

West opened the Queen of hearts, and South realized at once that East's double must have been based on trump strength. He decided, therefore, to use his own small trumps to ruff out dummy's losers.

He won the first trick with dummy's King of hearts and cashed the Ace of hearts, discarding two low clubs from his own hand. A third round of hearts was led and ruffed in declarer's own hand. A club to the Ace provided a club ruff, and a trump to the Ace of spades was the entry for a second club ruff.

Now South started the diamonds and regardless of East's play, he could take only his three high trumps. South, therefore, made his redoubled contract with an over-trick.

This Week's Brain Twister



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take six tricks.

Solution To Last Week's Brain Twister.

Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

South leads a diamond to the Jack, discards a diamond on the Ace of clubs, and ruffs a club with the ten of spades. The Ace of trumps is then cashed and dummy entered with the Ace of hearts. A heart is returned, and South cannot be prevented from making his King of hearts and Queen of diamonds.

THE DOCTOR'S STORY

(Continued from Page 40)

descended into the grave . . . covering the girl. And what could I do? . . . For even when one of them, the more sober one came to help me with the boy, the other stubbornly continued his work. . . . . And he soon finished it. . .

"There was no time to waste. Something had to be done for the boy. And as I had nothing, not even water in that place, I carried him to my house.

"Reaching home I at once sent my servant for the doctor.

"He had just returned and he came immediately. I explained what had happened—of course nothing about my doubt yet—and the doctor set to work. He did all he could, but the boy never regained consciousness and by six in the morning he died.

"He was buried that same day—though certainly in a more respectful and proper manner—in a grave side by side with his sister. I was present at the burial. And when my eyes fell on that grave of the preceding night, a sudden horror took possession of me. Once more that doubt . . . Had she perhaps been buried alive? . .

"Unable to endure the weight of that dreadful uncertainty, I sought relief by confiding it to the doctor. I told him the whole story. He listened. He seemed to understand the terrible condition of my mind. He did his utmost to soothe me. To convince me that it was only my Impression that I had seen. Impression resulting from nervous strain due to emotions. He even tried to laugh away my doubt. But I couldn't believe him. Though he seemed thoroughly convinced himself, something made me feel it was not true. That doubt had taken such a grip of my mind. I felt that only that boy could have told me the truth. But he was dead . . . without having spoken a word."

The doctor paused. He seemed greatly disturbed by the memory his narrative had evoked. But soon mastering his emotions he continued.

"Night and day the thought never left me those days. The monstrous query "was she dead?" presented itself to my mind in all its ghastliness. In vain I strove to find an answer. I thought, I reasoned, I argued with myself. But the more I thought of it, only the more deeper that doubt seemed to grow into my brain. . . I found no answer. I thought I would go mad.

"Neither have I ever yet ceased to think of it. With so many years, you might believe I have become used to it. But no. With all these years of thinking I have only come to a certain conclusion. . . More terrible still than that awful doubt. All I have since seen . . . more than a single case . . . my whole professional experience, my incessant search for an answer has served to rid my mind of the uncertainty about that gruesome, hallucinating event. I doubt no longer. But how much more unbearable than doubt is this cestainty! . . . How I shudder when I think of it! And I'm constantly thinking of it. Everything serves to remind me of it . . . and I wonder if the obsession can ever leave me. Sometimes how I wish I could still doubt. . . . But I know that can never happen. Realities do not change. . . And there can be no sweet illusion for me. I'm thoroughly convinced of my deductions. . . . Each day I'm more and more certain of the indubitable truth. . . It was a care of catalepsy. That girl was buried alive. . . ." the doctor confided what was perhaps his greatest secret, in a faltering, hardly audible, but a grave voice. Then, after another short silence, shaking his head in a regretful manner he added: "What a cruel. . . what an awful thing is memory!"

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Who was that pretty little thing I saw you with last night?"

"Will you promise not to tell my wife?"

"Surely I promise."

"Well, it was my wife?"

* * * *

"Young men. I understand you have made advances to my daughter."

"Yes, sir, I wasn't going to say anything about it but since you have mentioned it, I wish you could get her to pay me back."

* * *

"I am very disappointed in the way your son Jimmy talks. Only to-day he said: "I ain't never went nowhere."

Jimmy's Father: "He ain't, ain't he? Why, the young whelp's done travelled twicet as far as most kids his age"

Young Father: "In your sermon this morning you spoke about a baby being a new wave on the ocean of life."

Minister: "That's right."

"Don't you think a fresh squall would have been nearer the truth?"

* * *

Professor (to mother of Freshman): "Your son has a great thirst for knowledge. Where does he get it?"

Mother. "He gets the knowledge from me and the thirst from his father."

* * * *

Chiseler: "You oughtn't to charge me but half price for cutting my hair when I'm half bald.

Barber: "Sorry sir. We don't charge for cutting your hair—we charge for the time we spend hunting-for it."

Miss Modern (to judge): "Not only did he break my heart and wreck my life, but he spoiled my entire evening."

* * *

The house agent decided that he had better be quite frank with his latest clients.

"Of course," he began, "this house has one or two drawbacks which I feel I must mention. It is bounded on the north by the gas works, on the south by an India-rubber works, on the east by a vinegar factory, and in the west there is a glue-boiling establishment."

"Good heavens!" gasped the husband. What a neighbourhood!"

"Quite so", replied the agent. "But there are advantages. The rent is cheap, and you can always tell which way the wind is blowing.

Employee: "Yes, and business success is a helpful factor in personal appearance."

* * *

Doctor: "After I've given your husband this anaesthetic he won't know anything."

Young Wife: "Oh, doctor, he doesn't need that at all!"—London Humorist.

* * * *

Hotel Manager—You must pay in advance, sir. Your luggage is too—er—emotional.

Visitor—Emotional?

H. M.—Yes—easily moved!

* *

Aberdonian (as smash-and-grab partner displays his haul, a tray of diamond rings): "Ay, no so bad; but, man, did ye no remember to bring back the brick?"

* * * *

Messenger Boy (to newsboy)—"Who's the swell guy you were just talk'n' to Jimmie?

Newsboy—Aw, 'im an' me's worked together for years. He's the editor o' one o' my papers.

* * *

"My husband is away so much of the time, I want a parrot for company. Does this one use bad language?"

"Lady, with this bird in the house, you would never miss your husband.'

* * *

Tramp: "Would you please subscribe half-a-crown to my fund for beautifying the village?"

The Vicar: "But my good man, how are you going to beautify the village?"

Tramp: "By moving on to the next village!"

* * *

A party of visitors was being conducted through a hospital recently. One of the party, who was evidently suffering with a slight hangover, asked if the institution gave any special treatment for alcoholics.

"Yes," replied the doctor. "We have been rather successful with a six weeks' course of treatment."

"And what do you charge for the treatment?" asked the visitor.

"Twenty-five pounds, which includes board and necessary whisky in tapering off the patient."

"Fine," exclaimed the now enthusiastic visitor. "But haven't you got a fifty-pound treatment that would allow the patient more whisky?"

* * * *

"You in the back of the room, what was the date of the signing of the Magna Charta?"

"I dunno".

"You don't eh? Well let's try something else. Who was Bonny Prince Charley?"

"I dunno".

"Well, then, can you tell me what the Tennis Court Oath was?"

"I dunno."

"You don't! I assigned this stuff last Friday. What were you doing last night?"

"I was out drinking beer with some friends."

"You were! What audacity to stand there and tell me a thing like that! How do you ever expect to pass this course?"

"Wal, I don't, mister, Ye see I just come in to fix the raditor."

* * *

Willoby: "Jonesby, do you know that woman across the street?"

Jonesby: "She certainly looks familiar. Let me see, now. It's my wife's dress, my daughter's new hat and my mother-in-law's parasol. . . Sure? It's our cook!"

Our Humorist At Large

ABSENT-MINDED.

"Did you go to the Club last night?"

"No, I went to bed."

"Many people there?"

"You want a post? Can you cook?"

"No."

"Sew?"

"No."

"Knit?"

"No."

"What sort of post do you want?"

"Maid of all work."

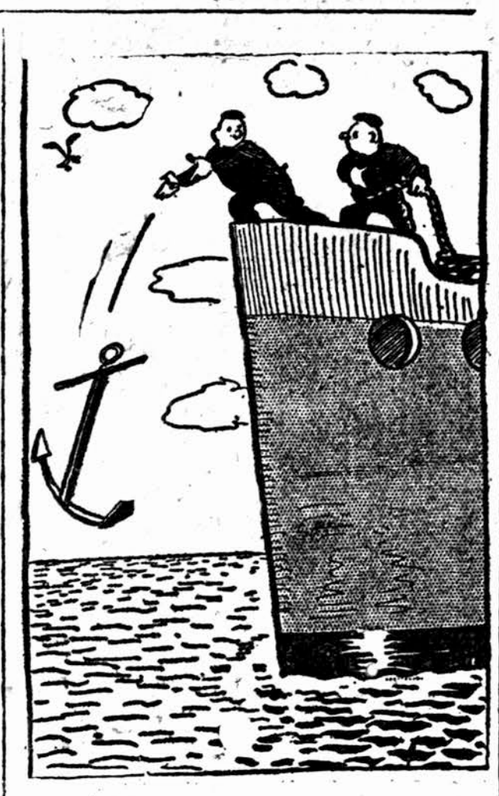
1st. Tramp: "Did you say I was a crawler?"

2nd Tramp: "No, I said you would be a book worm if you could read."

Rent Collector: "Nice morning!"

Missus: "Yeah! Till you come *along an' spoilt it!"*

Hereby hangs a 'tale.'
A living wind screen wiper.



"I think you ought to have tied the rope on it first."

Parachute jumping has become so common all over the world, especially in Soviet Russia, that it no longer merits mention when a man floats to earth suspended from a converted bedsheet. But when a 'chutist goes up on a parachute or rather under it—well, that is news.

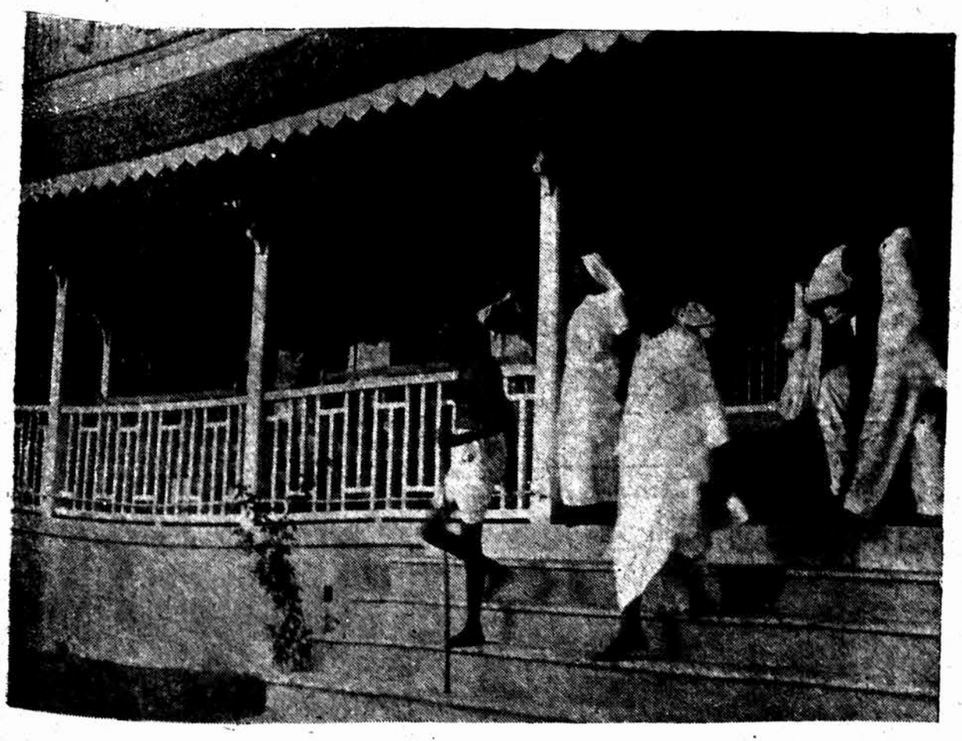
Here is a series of pictures illustrating that seeming miracle. The photos show the training of parachute jumpers in Kirov Park, Leningrad.

No. 1, top left, presents the novice on a grill platform under which a powerful, motor-driven fan generates a strong upward current of air.

No. 2, the air fills the parachute and tautens the harness, lifting the parachutist off his feet.

No. 3, lower left, and here he is rising steadily towards "ceiling", the point at which his weight will counteract the force of the air current.

No. 4, lower right, "ceiling" is reached and the "jumper" starts the descent, working the 'chute shroud lines to jockey for the perfect landing.



Gandhiji going out for an evening stroll at Tithal.

Delius, auto champion, races through a sharpe curve of the Avus in Berlin.

CHRONICLE CROSSWORD No. 2

(See Pages 27 And 28)

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HOW'S YOUR GENERAL KNOWLEDGE?

OLD MAN —"Hello, young lad, did you get plucked in Matric?"
URCHIN —"No Sir, I passed and got honours in General Knowledge."
OLD MAN —"Izzet So? Now tell me what is Beak Shaped?"
URCHIN —"You mean your nose, sir?"
OLD MAN —"Sh Sh! Well, can you abbreviate your father?"
URCHIN —"Watchyer mean?"
OLD MAN —"You dunce! Donchyer see I'm trying to solve Chronicle Crossword No. 2? I'm going to win the first prize of Rs. 2000!
URCHIN —"Oho! Well, I'm going to win that myself because I know for certain that you will nerver fill in SWEET in No. one across."

FAILED MATRICS NEED NOT READ!

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